

# Archival Research of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery

U.S. Army Garrison, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania



ERG-NSA JV  
2017

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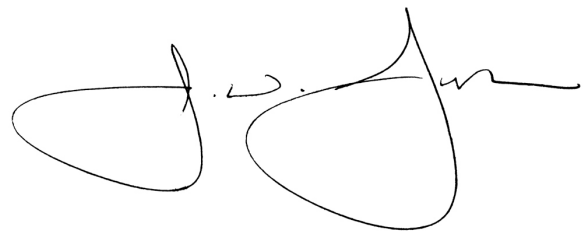
Report prepared by:

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New South Associates • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

and

Environmental Research Group • 843 West 36<sup>th</sup> Street • Suite 200 • Baltimore, MD 21211

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J.W. Joseph, Ph.D., RPA – Principal Investigator

Hugh Matternes, Ph.D., RPA, New South Associates – Senior Historian and Co-Author

Matthew Rector, Environmental Research Group – Historian and Co-Author

J. W. Joseph, Ph.D., RPA, New South Associates – Principal Investigator and Co-Author

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Carlisle Indian Industrial School (Carlisle Indian School) was established at Carlisle Barracks by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in 1879 and operated until 1918 when the school was closed and the barracks returned to military use. While in operation, the Carlisle Indian School provided education and training in industry/industrial technology and other skills to more than 10,500 Native American children in an effort to assimilate them into European American customs and culture. The Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was established for the burial of Native American students who died while attending the school. Not all of the deceased students were buried in the cemetery; the remains of some were shipped home to their families, tribes, and sponsoring agencies while others were buried in the communities in which they worked and lived while participating in "Outings" as far distant as Philadelphia (Cooper 1999).

The Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was established on or adjacent to a burial ground with a complex history. Known as the "Old Burial Ground," this cemetery may have originated during the British Encampment during the French and Indian War (1757-1763), and appears to have been used for the burial of British prisoners of war (POWs) and potentially others during the Revolutionary War. This location then became the site of the Holmes family burial ground, and became a U.S. military cemetery following the establishment of the Carlisle Barracks in 1837.

Formal surveys and inventories of the Old Burial Ground were not identified during this research, with the exception of the 1927 inventory and map made by the U.S. Army prior to its relocation. That survey identified eight plots within the cemetery without an associated name. We cannot determine if those plots were empty or included unknown remains. The process and parties involved in the relocation of remains from the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery to the current Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery are unknown. To date, no reports or descriptions of the relocation efforts could be identified by this research.

Mapping of the distribution of burials as recorded on the 1927 survey of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery and as placed in the current Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery shows no patterning that would indicate how the relocation took place; the placement appears random. With the data at hand it is impossible to definitively state whether the markers are correctly associated with the physical remains of the individuals names on these respective markers without physical investigation.





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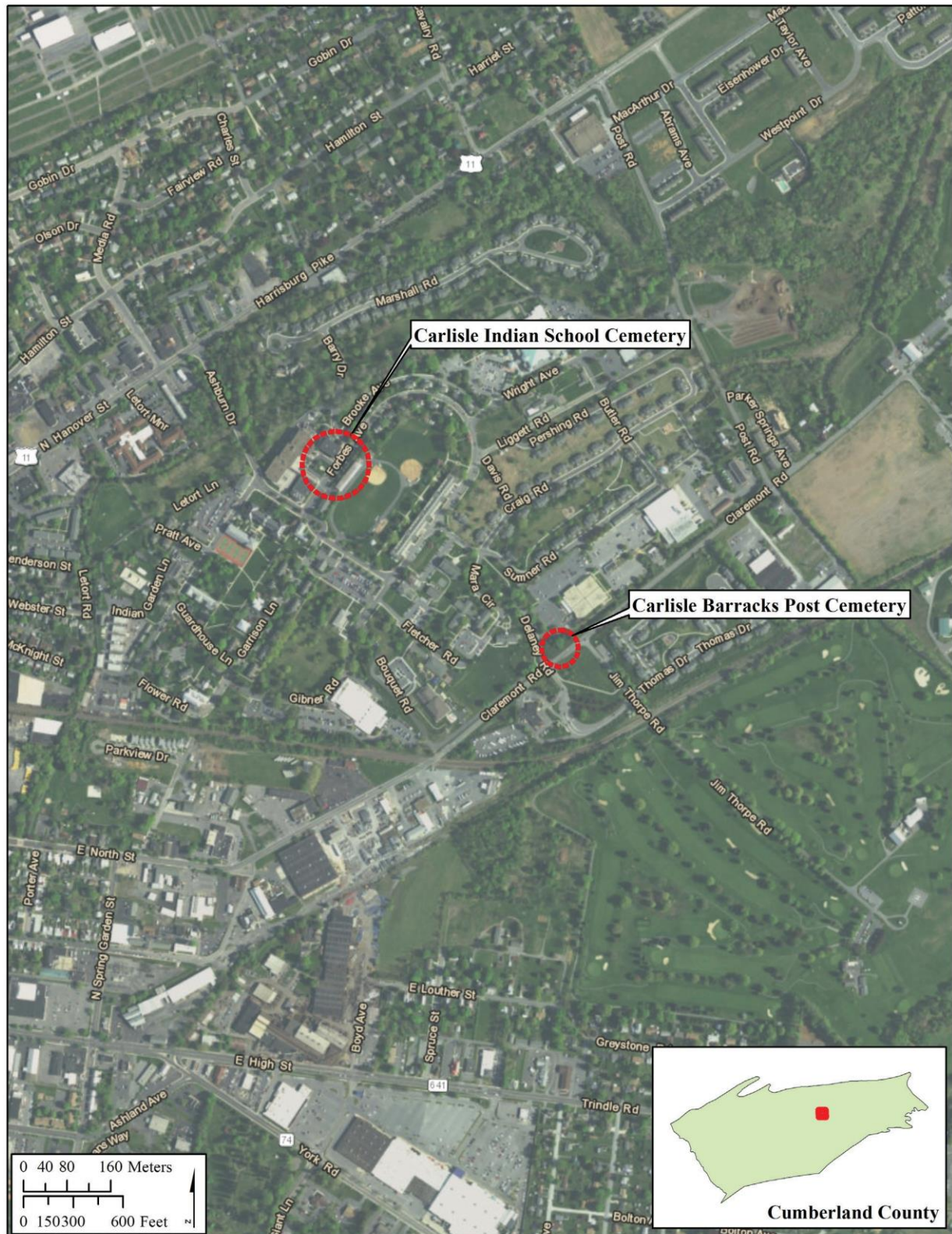


# I. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX CMAC) is assisting with the disinterment and return of human remains from the Carlisle Indian Industrial School (hereafter referred to as the Carlisle Indian School) Cemetery. MCX CMAC is supporting the Army National Military Cemeteries (ANMC) in this effort. The ANMC reports to the Secretary of the Army and has been tasked with the disinterment and return of tribal members from the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery to their families as requested. The Carlisle Indian School Cemetery, officially the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery, contains the graves of Native American children who died while enrolled at the Carlisle Indian School, along with the burials of military personnel and dependents. The Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery is located at the intersection of Jim Thorpe Road and E. North Street on Carlisle Barracks. Current records indicate it contains 229 burial plots, of which 180 are identified as Native American burials, including 179 students and one former student, Thomas Marshall. Of the Native American burials, 157 have a known tribal affiliation while the tribal identity of 23 burials is unknown. There are members of approximately 50 tribes in the cemetery. The current Carlisle Indian School Cemetery's burials were relocated from the original burial ground to Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery in 1927. Figure 1 shows the location of the current cemetery as well as the original location.

The Environmental Research Group (ERG) – New South Associates (NSA) Joint Venture (ERG-NSA JV) is supporting MCX CMAC's efforts with task order assignments under an indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contract. Work conducted at the Carlisle Barracks, which is described in this report, involved archival research on the cemetery. A geophysical, ground penetrating radar (GPR), survey was conducted under a separate task order and is reported separately (Patch and Joseph 2017). Archival research focused on the cemetery's original location, its removal to its present location, and the inventory of burials in the current location. **This report's contents are not intended as a history of the Carlisle Indian School, but rather to provide as complete information as feasible to inform the possible exhumation of remains and their return to tribal descendants.**

Figure 1.  
Location of Carlisle Indian School and Carlisle Barracks Post Cemeteries



Imagery Source: USDA NAIP 2015

Archival research illustrated a complex history of burials at the Carlisle Barracks as well as inconsistencies in the inventory of remains in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery and their relocation. The research indicated that the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery contains 180 Native American burials (179 students and one former student) along with 34 military burials, 14 unknown burials, and one vacant plot. The current cemetery thus contains a total of 229 burial plots.

This report is organized as follows. Chapter II presents a short history of the Carlisle Indian School. The Carlisle Indian School has been the subject of extensive historical research with multiple published histories and the reader is referred to these for more detailed information. Chapter III provides the historic context of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery and the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. Chapter IV provides the conclusions and recommendations. References cited follow the text. The report contains two Appendices. Appendix A presents an Annotated Inventory of the burials in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery that references earlier inventories. Appendix B lists the sources consulted in the archival research.

## II. A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL

For many, Carlisle Barracks is known for its historic military association, yet there was a period of nearly 40 years when the Army was absent, the grounds were managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and it served as an experiment to assimilate indigenous Native American children into European-American society and culture. Over 10,500 children from Native nations attended the Carlisle Indian School as students between 1879 and 1918 (Fear-Segal and Rose 2016). The Carlisle Indian School offered an academic program and vocational training, which were combined with the intent “to prepare Native American students for life in American society and for skilled jobs in numerous industries” (U.S. Army Garrison Carlisle Barracks 2016).

Located in the Cumberland Valley, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has a rich history stretching back to the early days of the Pennsylvania Colony. Native Americans had lived in the region for thousands of years when the first recorded European colonist arrived, by 1720, and erected a cabin near the Susquehanna River. French pioneer James Letort established a trading post and served as an interpreter. More western-bound settlers, many of them Scots-Irish, arrived soon after. Within the decade the Native Americans largely vacated the area under the pressure of the increasing settlements by Europeans. In 1736 two million acres in the Cumberland Valley were secured for the colony through an agreement between Thomas Penn and 23 Iroquois known as the Walking Purchase or Walking Treaty. Cumberland County was established in 1750 and Carlisle was officially established (Fear-Segal and Rose 2016).

The French and Indian War in North America erupted to the west of the Pennsylvania colony in 1754 as Great Britain and France battled over colonial rule and boundaries. Battles to the west of Carlisle prompted settlers in the area to establish Fort Lowther in the center of the settlement. In May 1757, 6,400 British regulars and provincials under Colonel Jon Stanwix were garrisoned in the town (Fear-Segal and Rose 2016). With the presence of a strong military force, settlers found refuge and security in the Carlisle settlement. British troops departed the following year and cut a road west to establish Fort Pitt. After leaving a small force there, the remaining troops returned to Carlisle in January 1759 (U.S. Army War College 2016).

While much of the fighting between the British and French ended in 1760, Indian nations allied with the French grew increasingly dismayed as the flood of settlers continued westward. Ottawa chief Pontiac soon formed an alliance with other nations in an attempt to push European settlers



out of their lands. Fort Pitt, along with other forts, fell to their forces. Carlisle remained in use as a base for British military expeditions into western Pennsylvania until a peaceful resolution was agreed upon with the Indians. With the end of Pontiac's War, a period of calm fell upon Carlisle and in 1769, British troops departed for Philadelphia (U.S. Army War College 2016).

Armed conflict between American colonists and Great Britain instigated the American Revolutionary War in 1775. The following year the Continental Army established a garrison and ordnance center at Carlisle, renamed Washingtonburg for the duration of the war. Stone furnaces and magazines were constructed to support the Continental Army's artillery (U.S. Army War College 2016). Carlisle was also the location for a British prisoners of war camp. An early history recorded that by 1777, construction of permanent barracks was underway (Klein 1905). Following the war, President George Washington gathered 10,000 troops in Carlisle to put down the Whiskey Rebellion. In 1801, the government purchased 27 acres for military use at Carlisle Barracks (U.S. Army War College 2016).

In 1838 the federal government invested in repairs at Carlisle Barracks to establish a school for cavalry (*The Adams Sentinel* 1838:28 May:3). Mounted soldiers were also trained for horse drawn artillery at the school. This mission continued uninterrupted, although diminished at times, into the 1850s. In 1861, during the first year of the Civil War, the post served as headquarters for the mounted recruiting service and as a supply center. In 1863, Confederate General Robert E. Lee took his army on the offensive into Maryland and southern Pennsylvania. The Gettysburg Campaign brought Confederate troops to Carlisle Barracks, which the Federal troops abandoned at their approach. Confederates seized the remaining goods before moving on. Federal units soon returned only to be confronted by the arrival of Confederate cavalry. The resulting battle left Carlisle barracks in a state of disrepair and partly burned. With Lee's defeat and retreat from Gettysburg, Federal forces returned to Carlisle Barracks. Before the war was over, it had been rebuilt (U.S. Army War College 2016).

After the Civil War, the post reverted to its pre-war mission of training mounted recruits destined to fight Native Americans in the west. The Army opted for a closer base of operations for this mission and by 1870 moved it to St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri. Soon after, in April 1871, Carlisle Barracks was discontinued and closed (U.S. Army Garrison Carlisle Barracks 2016). The post sat empty during the 1870s.

General Order No. 52 transferred Carlisle Barracks from the Army to the Department of the Interior on 25 August 1879 for use as the Carlisle Indian Industrial School. The order came with the understanding that the Army would retain rights for its military usage at will (U.S. Army Garrison Carlisle Barracks 2016). The Carlisle Indian School would be one of a number of similar boarding schools operated by the BIA, within the Department of the Interior. The

Carlisle Indian School had the advantage of preexisting infrastructure from its prior military use. The abandoned buildings left by the Army would be remodeled with the help of students (Cooper 1999). Over the duration of the school's existence, the students constructed additional buildings (U.S. Army Garrison Carlisle Barracks 2016).

The first group of 82 Sioux children from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Reservations arrived at Carlisle on 6 October 1879. During the next 39 years over 10,500 more children made similar journeys away from their families to their new school (Cooper 1999). Soon after arriving, students were photographed before being divested of their traditional clothing. While female students were allowed to keep their long hair in braids, boys were forced to have their hair trimmed short. Traditional clothing was taken away from the students and replaced with uniforms and clothes in contemporary styles of white Americans. Students were either assigned non-Indian names or were allowed to choose names from an approved list. Some were allowed to retain a portion or abbreviated version of their original name (Cooper 1999) (Figure 2).

Apart from the emphasis on English language learning, the school was structured and operated much like other military-style boarding schools in the United States during this time. Students were formed into companies or groups structured by military rank and hierarchy, and a strict schedule was maintained (Cooper 1999). Half of the day was spent in the classroom. Once English was mastered, more advanced subjects, such as chemistry, biology, and mathematics, were introduced. The other half of a student's day was spent in learning a vocational trade. Boys were introduced to carpentry, blacksmithing, and wagon-making, among other trades. Girls learned house-keeping, child care and sewing. A print shop was located on campus where students turned out their own newspapers, magazines, and reports. There was a dairy and farm on school property and students produced a portion of their own food as well as learning farming and animal husbandry skills. Students were also encouraged to participate in the school's well-known band and sports teams (U.S. Army Garrison Carlisle Barracks 2016).

Another aspect of the curriculum allowed for students with two years of attendance to participate in practical work experience outside of the school. Called the Outing System, or Outings, students who knew basic English and agreed to a set of rules would be placed with a host family to assist with farmwork or housework (Cooper 1999). In addition to offering practical work experience, Outings provided another avenue for assimilation. The duration of Outings could be as short as a summer or as long as 20 months. The students received modest monetary compensation, but most were required to pay for their board. Carlisle Indian School rules dictated how students could spend their earnings. Outing Agents from the school oversaw the monetary aspect of the program and visited the host families (Fear-Segal and Rose 2016).

Figure 2.  
Photographs of Students at the Carlisle Indian School



A. Chiricahua Apache Students Prior to Arrival, 1886



B. Same Students at Carlisle Indian School

(Courtesy of Cumberland County  
Historical Society)

Unfortunately, students occasionally passed away. Tuberculosis and influenza took their toll, resulting in burials in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery during the period it was open (Fear-Segal and Rose 2016).

The United States entered into the First World War in 1917 and a number of students and its alum enlisted. In 1918, the school closed and Carlisle Barracks returned to War Department control. The first Army mission following the school's closure was the establishment of General Hospital No. 31, a rehabilitation center for wounded and afflicted soldiers returning from the First World War. In 1920 it became the Medical Field Service School (U.S. Army Garrison Carlisle Barracks 2016). Expansion of this institution and new construction prompted the relocation of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. The move was undertaken in 1927 and reported on by local newspapers (*Mount Carmel Item* 1927:26 August:8). Unfortunately, no report has been found to date that describes the relocation process and those responsible for the removal and relocation; the details we have been able to determine are presented in the following chapter.

The Medical School departed Carlisle Barracks in 1946 and various Army schools would utilize the location until 1951. In that year the U.S. Army War College arrived to commence the current mission of the post (U.S. Army Garrison Carlisle Barracks 2016).



# III. HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL CEMETERY

## RESEARCH FACILITIES AND METHODS

Documents addressing various aspects of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery were examined to provide a historical and cultural context to the facility. The central research for this report focused on records associated with the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery, the relocation of the cemetery, and other burial grounds at Carlisle Barracks. The intent of this research is to clarify the history of the cemeteries and identify any information that will assist the Army in its efforts to return remains to families who request this action.

Archival research was conducted at the following facilities:

- Army Heritage and Education Center Archives, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Bosler Memorial Library, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Cumberland County Courthouse, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Cumberland Historical Society, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- Department of Public Works, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania
- National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland
- National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.
- Waidner-Spahr Library, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The following collections were reviewed:

- Carlisle Barracks Collection, Army Heritage and Education Center Archives, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Carlisle Indian School Collections, Archives and Special Collections, Waidner-Spahr Library, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Carlisle Indian School Oral History Project. Transcripts on File at Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Fannie Peters Collection, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Hamilton Library, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

- John S. Streckbeck Indian School Collection, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- John and Mary Hutchinson Collection, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Library of Congress (Various) On-Line Resources, Geography and Map Division.
- National Archives and Records Administration On-Line and On-Site Resource Washington, D.C. and College Park, Maryland Branches.
- Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Cumberland County Courthouse, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Office of Tax Mapping, Cumberland County Courthouse, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Prelinger Library, San Francisco, California, via Archive.org.
- Red Books on Carlisle Barracks History, Army Heritage and Education Center Archives, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.
- Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Carlisle Indian Industrial School, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.
- Smithsonian Institution Archives (On Line), Washington D.C.
- University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan via Archive.org.
- University of Wisconsin Digital Library Collections.
- U.S. Army Office of the Chief of Engineers. Correspondence and Other Records Pertaining to Military Affairs. National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland.

Administrative documents from the Carlisle Indian School and military occupations of the barracks were valuable. The ‘Red Books’, an assemblage of documents outlining the history of Carlisle Barracks compiled by Thomas Tousey and curated at the Army Heritage and Education Center (AHEC) Archives, provided rich detail about the post’s nineteenth-century history. School newspapers, including the *Indian Helper*, *Carlisle Arrow*, *Eadle Keatah Toh*, *Indian Craftsman*, *Morning Star*, and *School News* provided insights on life at the Carlisle Indian School. The vast collections relating specifically to the Carlisle Indian School on file at Cumberland County Historical Society (CCHS) were comprehensively explored. Transcripts from oral history projects on file at CCHS and Waidner-Spahr Library Archives were reviewed for first-hand accounts. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) cartographic records and those of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Carlisle Indian School, U.S. Army Chief of Engineers, and Office of the Surgeon General were reviewed. Photographic collections at the Smithsonian’s Anthropological Collection, Dickinson College, and Cumberland County Historical Society provided images of people and places known from the literature.

Various inventories of the decedents in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery and later Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery were identified. These varied in age and content. An Annotated Inventory for the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery was compiled and is presented in Appendix A. This inventory lists the individuals identified within the cemetery by name (there are discrepancies in naming in the various inventories and these variations in names are listed in the master) and also provides correlations between the Annotated Inventory and earlier inventories.

Appendix B presents a complete listing of sources consulted in developing this history. However, not all of these sources were used and referenced herein. Appendix B is provided as a checklist of possible sources of data on the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery.

Finally, understanding the history of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery requires consideration of the broader context of burial land use at Carlisle Barracks. At least four burial areas have been defined at the installation from this research. These include: (1) the British Cemetery, (2) a family and nineteenth-century U.S. military cemetery referred to here as the Old Burial Ground, (3) the original Carlisle Indian School Cemetery, and (4) the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery, which contains the relocated Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. An overview of each of these cemeteries is provided because of the possibility that remains from the older cemeteries are present in the current Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery's mortuary assemblage.

## THE BRITISH CEMETERY

The earliest known cemetery on Carlisle Barracks is associated with the British Encampment of the French and Indian War. Established by Colonel John Stanwix in 1757, the encampment was one in a line of fortifications that varied in scale. There are no known maps of the British occupation, but it reportedly contained defensive entrenchments, barracks, officer's housing, a powder magazine, and storehouses. The French and Indian War ended in 1763 and the installation fell into disrepair until the American Revolution. However, an undated anonymous sketch map entitled "Plan of the Works at Washingtonburg, 1777-1782" shows the location of a "British Cemetery" at Carlisle Barracks (Sanders and Williams 1995) (Figure 3). In the National Register nomination for an archaeological district at Carlisle Barracks, Sanders and Williams note that the spatial arrangement of structures does not agree with other maps, which "calls into question the authenticity of the spatial arrangement of the post as portrayed" (Sanders and Williams 1995:8.4). The basis for the depiction of a British Cemetery on this sketch is thus unknown, as is the association with the British encampment versus a Revolutionary War era prisoner of war (POW) cemetery. However, it appears that the first cemetery on Carlisle was associated with the British camp.

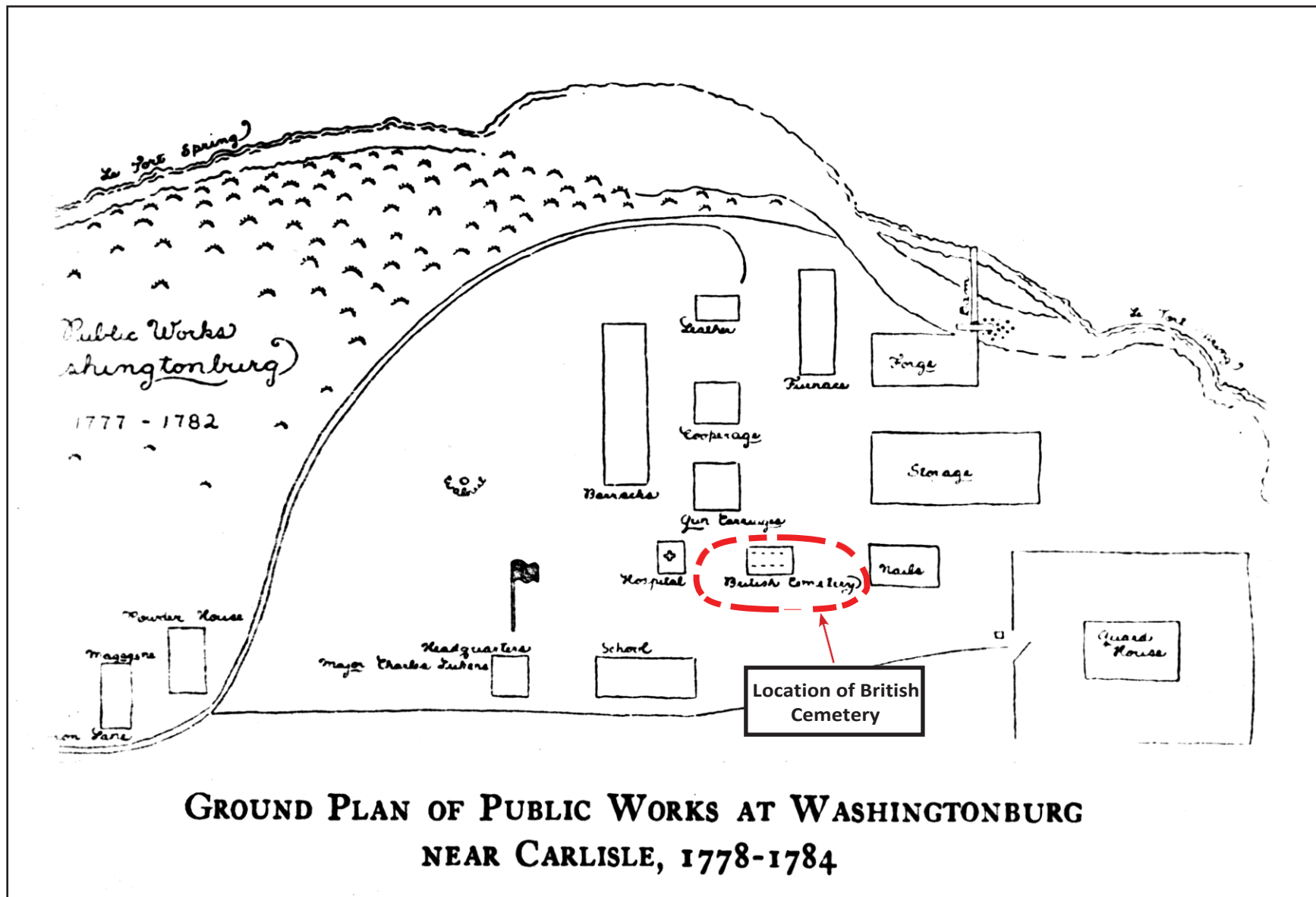


Figure 3.  
Location of the British Cemetery at Washingtonburg

(Courtesy AHEC)

In 1933, installation of steam lines for a new officers' mess and within the grounds of the original eighteenth-century armory encountered human remains. British coins, uniform buttons, and clothing fragments were found with the remains and identified them as members of the Seventh Royal Fusiliers (Tousey 1939:393). Captured during the Battle of Trenton, these soldiers, along with captured spy Major John Andre, were imprisoned at Carlisle Barracks during the Revolutionary War. There is thus a British POW Cemetery on Carlisle. Artifacts associated with these remains are currently in the collections at the AHEC. The relationship between the British camp cemetery and the POW cemetery is unknown.

## THE OLD BURIAL GROUND

### PRE-CIVIL WAR ERA

The grounds containing the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery were part of a two-acre plot owned by Jonathan Holmes in the mid-eighteenth century (E.N. Richmond to Adjutant General Office, letter, 26 July 1879, Red Book Collection Carlisle Barracks [RBC] Box 5, Folder 9:12. AHEC). Holmes is probably Jonathan Holmes, Sr. (1716-1803). Holmes died in Carlisle, but his grave site is not known. Map data suggests he might have established a family burial ground that was later incorporated into the barracks land.

The earliest illustration of a burial area on Carlisle Barracks comes from an 1820 map by Engles that depicted a "Grave Yard" in the north portion of the post (Figure 4). An 1827 (redrawn 1845) map, possibly by Harper, showed the Holmes parcel designated as Section B (Figure 5). A note indicated that Section B was formerly owned by "Jonathan Holmes who is supposed to have conveyed the same to the government at a very early period...although no deeds can be found on record, the burial ground is on this parcel." A formal deed covering grounds associated with Carlisle Barracks and including the former Holmes parcel was prepared in 1801 (W.A. Bethel to Quartermaster General, letter, RE: Indian Cemetery, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, 12 January 1924, File 687, U.S. Army National Cemeteries [Bethel to Quartermaster General 1924 USANC]). Both of these maps illustrate the possible existence of a family cemetery on the property that became Carlisle Barracks. Holmes may have established this burial ground, which was possibly still visible when these maps were drawn in the 1820s.

The former Holmes parcel remained in use and was used for burials during the nineteenth-century military occupation. In the first half of the century, cemeteries were not recognized as official portions of a military garrison's landscape and were typically placed where decaying interments could not contaminate drinking water, away from defensive or strategic parts of a garrison, and outside of the line of sight within the garrison. While formal studies have not confirmed it, we have observed that pre-existing burial grounds on garrison properties often



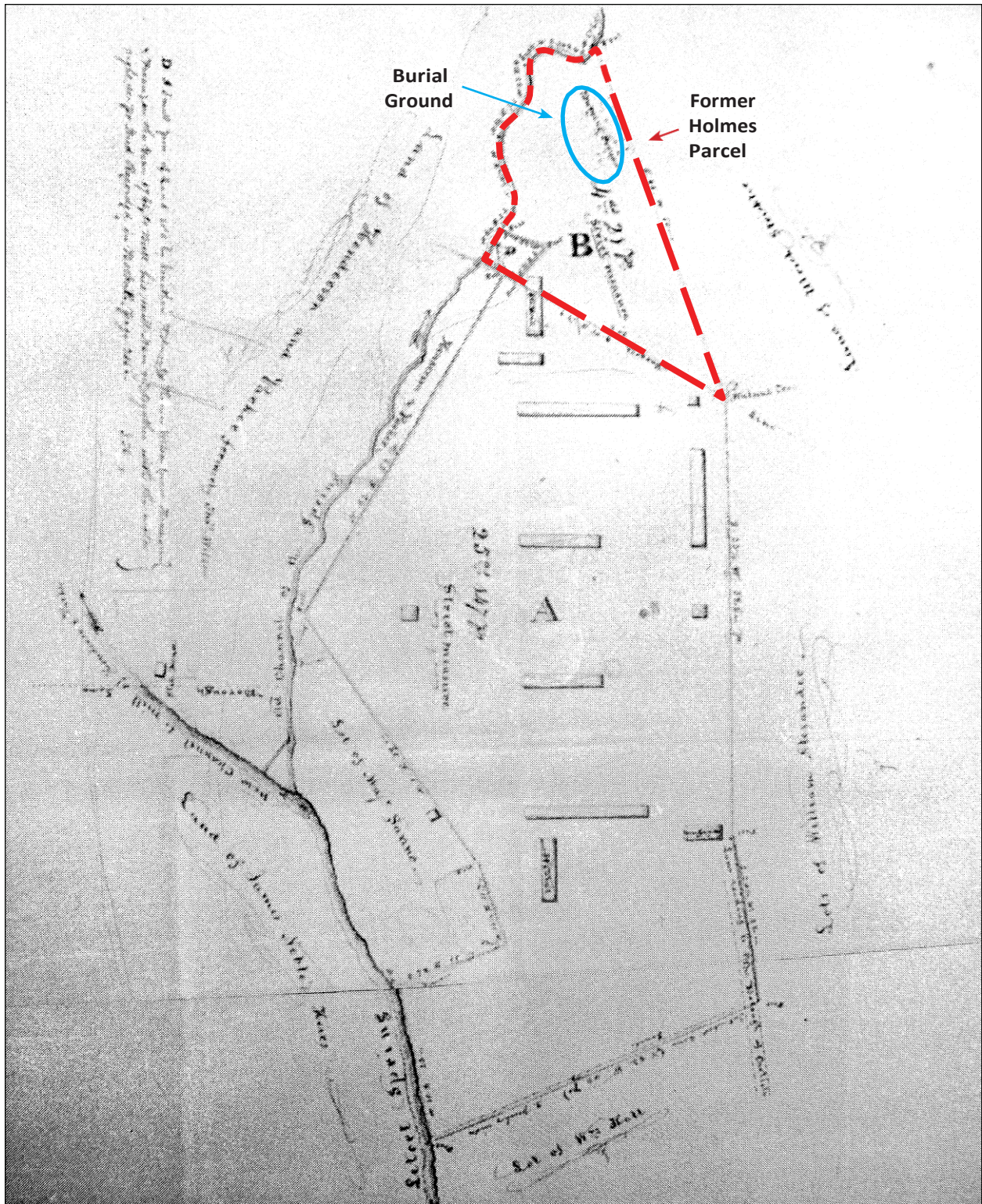


Figure 4.  
Detail of Engles 1820 Map Illustrating a "Grave Yard" in the Northern Portion of the Post

(Cheek et al. 1990:Figure 15)



Figure 5.  
Detail of 1827 Map Illustrating Section B, Former Holmes Parcel and Burial Ground



(Courtesy AHEC)

became unofficial post burial grounds and this may have happened at Carlisle Barracks. Tousey (1939:393) noted that the Old Burial Ground was established with the opening of the Cavalry School in 1838. However, the earliest references to death among U.S. servicemen at Carlisle Barracks relate to a pneumonia epidemic in 1815 that claimed at least four soldiers (*American Volunteer* 1815); Third Rifle Regiment, Consolidated Mourning Report of Troops Stationed at the Barracks, Carlisle (Pa), 9 March 1815 and 10 March 1815, RBC 6:9, AHEC). Their burial sites were not recorded and they might have been interred in the Holmes family burial ground, which became the post cemetery of that era. It is also possible that they were buried in the Public (Old) Cemetery in Carlisle in 1815 (Klein 1905). Disease, suicide, military executions, and other causes resulted in the deaths of other soldiers and their dependents at Carlisle Barracks until the mid-nineteenth century (*American Volunteer* 1849; 1861; Herald 1865; Tousey 1939).

Reightor in 1871 described the Old Burial Ground as rectangular, roughly 210 feet long and 54 feet wide (C. Reightor to Quartermaster, Carlisle Barracks; letter, RE: Cost Estimate, 20 April 1871, RBC 5:6:19a, AHEC [Reightor to Quartermaster 1871 AHEC]). There are varying estimates as to the number of graves present, and records on the cemetery are sparse because most were burned by Confederates during the Civil War (J.O. Gier to Major C. G. Sandelle, letter, 9 April 1873. RBC 5:6:19a AHEC). It appears that most of the burials during this period were either unmarked or indicated with temporary, folk, or nondurable markers. At least nine gravestones were present while other marker types indicated that 12 other adults and six children were in the cemetery (Unknown Author, Headstones, Not Dated, RBC 5:6:31a, AHEC). In 1871 Assistant Adjutant General Whipple identified 50-60 graves, noting that "...all but 2 or 3 are unmarked except by rough pieces of stone at the head and foot of each" (Assistant, Adjutant General William D. Whipple to General E.D. Townsend, letter, 5 May 1871, RBC 5:6:24c, AHEC). First Lieutenant S.D.C. Richmond recognized 41 burials in the facility (Richmond, S.D.C, Record of Interments of the Post Cemetery at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1871, RBC 5:6:19b, AHEC). Alexander Ewing, an undertaker employed at A.B. Ewing, in Carlisle, estimated that about 100 individuals were present (U.S. Army Office of the Quartermaster General [USAOQG] to Secretary of War, letter, 1 May 1871, RBC 5:6:25, AHEC). These widely varying estimates emphasized that during the early 1870s many graves in the Old Burial Ground were at best poorly marked or understood. Who was there (military or civilian) and where their markers were remains unclear.

## POST-CIVIL WAR ERA

After the Civil War, the military presence at Carlisle Barracks diminished and the cemetery suffered from neglect. Captain Lauren, Commander of Carlisle Barracks, noted that cattle were allowed on post and graves had been damaged from trampling (Cpt. E. Lauren to General M.



Meigs, letter, 8 April 1871, RBC 5:6:18a, AHEC). With the imminent closure of Carlisle Barracks on the horizon, the question of what to do with the post's cemetery was addressed by the Army Quartermaster. C. Reightor suggested that the most cost effective answer was to place a fence around the cemetery, however the idea was dismissed in favor of relocation (Reightor to Quartermaster 1871 AHEC). In 1871, the Quartermaster General of the Army issued an order to transfer all military personnel from the Old Burial Ground to an active federally owned burial area in Ashland Cemetery (US Army Office of Quartermaster General to LTC S. Van Vleet, letter, 1871, RBC 5:6:25, AHEC). The contract to move the bodies from the Old Burial Ground was awarded to local Carlisle undertaker, Alexander B. Ewing (A.B. Ewing to Quartermaster General, letter, 1871 RBC 5:6:33b, AHEC). Ewing was paid \$6.00 a grave to exhume and rebury the cemetery's contents (US Army Office of Quartermaster General to Secretary of War, letter, 1 May 1871, RBC 5:6:25, AHEC). The remains formerly in the Old Burial Ground currently reside in Ashland Cemetery, where a sign states "In May 1871, burials from Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery were moved here. More than 300 sets of remains were recovered, far more than expected...".

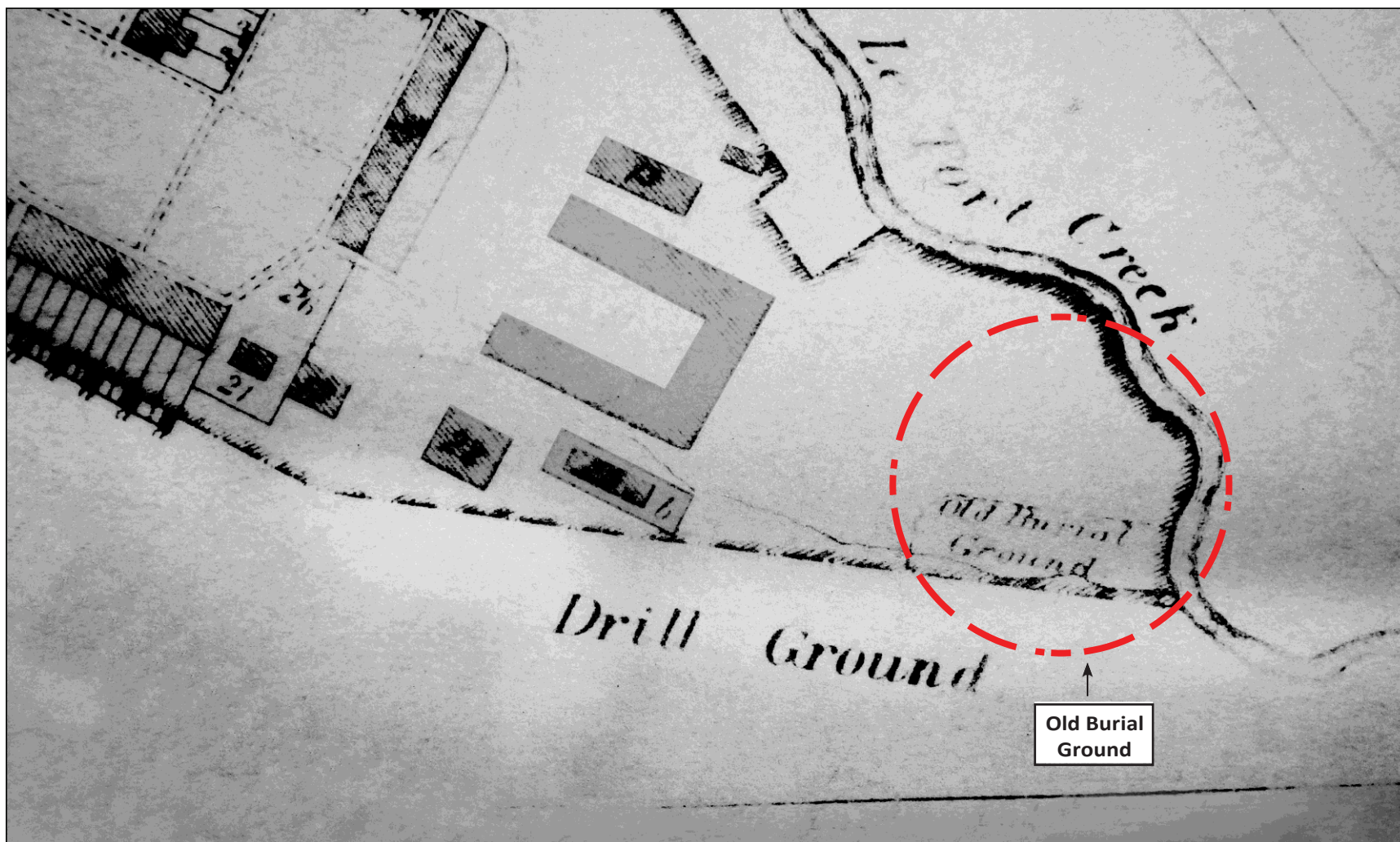
At least two maps illustrated the Old Burial Ground in the post-Civil War era. An 1870 map of the post placed the Old Burial Ground in the same general location as the 1820 editions (Figure 6). In Beers' 1872 map, the "Old Burial Ground" was clearly within the Carlisle Barracks reservation (Figure 7). Since the cemetery had been relocated by the time the Beers map was published, it did not appear on any of the subsequent maps available for examination.

## SUMMARY

The Old Burial Ground could have overlapped with or was the site of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. Ewing's relocation of the cemetery occurred using the tools and technology of his time. While there is every reason to believe that Ewing performed a competent job with the relocation, poorly marked graves could have caused some to be missed. Thus, it is possible that complete or partial human remains from this burial area were still present at time the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was established and used and may have been among those that were ultimately reinterred in the current Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery.

## THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL CEMETERY

When the Carlisle Indian School opened in 1879, Richard Henry Pratt (the school's founder) and the school's administrators were not immediately prepared for the prospect of student death. By as late as 1904 the Office of Indian Affairs provided no guidelines outlining how school officials were supposed to handle these and superintendents were left more or less on their own to develop working plans. The deaths of students Amos LaFromboise and Abe Lincoln in 1879 and early 1880 prompted the school to address the question of what to do with the mortal remains of its students.



(Courtesy AHEC)

Figure 6.  
Detail of 1870 Carlisle Barracks Map Illustrating the Location of the Old Burial Ground





Figure 7.  
Detail from Beers 1872 Map of Carlisle Illustrating the Location of the Old Burial Ground

(Courtesy Library of Congress)

On 27 November 1879, the day after LaFromboise died, Pratt formally requested permission to use government-held burial space in Ashland Cemetery for the interment of Carlisle Indian School students (R.H. Pratt to Adjutant General, letter, 27 November 1879. USAOQG, RG 92, Records No. NM-81, Entries 273 to 276, NARA). In the mean time, La Farmboise's body was interred in Ashland (Fear-Segal 2007:237). About five weeks later, Pratt was notified by the Judge Advocate General that the government's 1865 deed to burial space in Ashland stipulated exclusive use for the interment of Anglo Americans (Judge Advocate General W. Dunn to Lt. RH. Pratt, letter, 1880 USAOQG, RG 92, Records No. NM-81, Entries 273 to 276, NARA). Burial of African Americans and Native Americans were judged to be violations of this contract and Pratt received specific instructions not to bury students in Ashland.

Carlisle Indian School ledgers do not record the purchase of a coffin around the time of LaFarmboise's death and grounds for a student burial area were not yet defined. On 31 December 1879, the school's ledger recorded the line item purchase of a coffin from funeral director, A. B. Ewing, for \$15.00 (Carlisle Indian Industrial School [CIIS], Statements of Receipts and Disbursements 1879-1899, RG 75, Records No. PI-163, Entry 1345, NARA). The purchase date did not occur around any recorded deaths at the school.

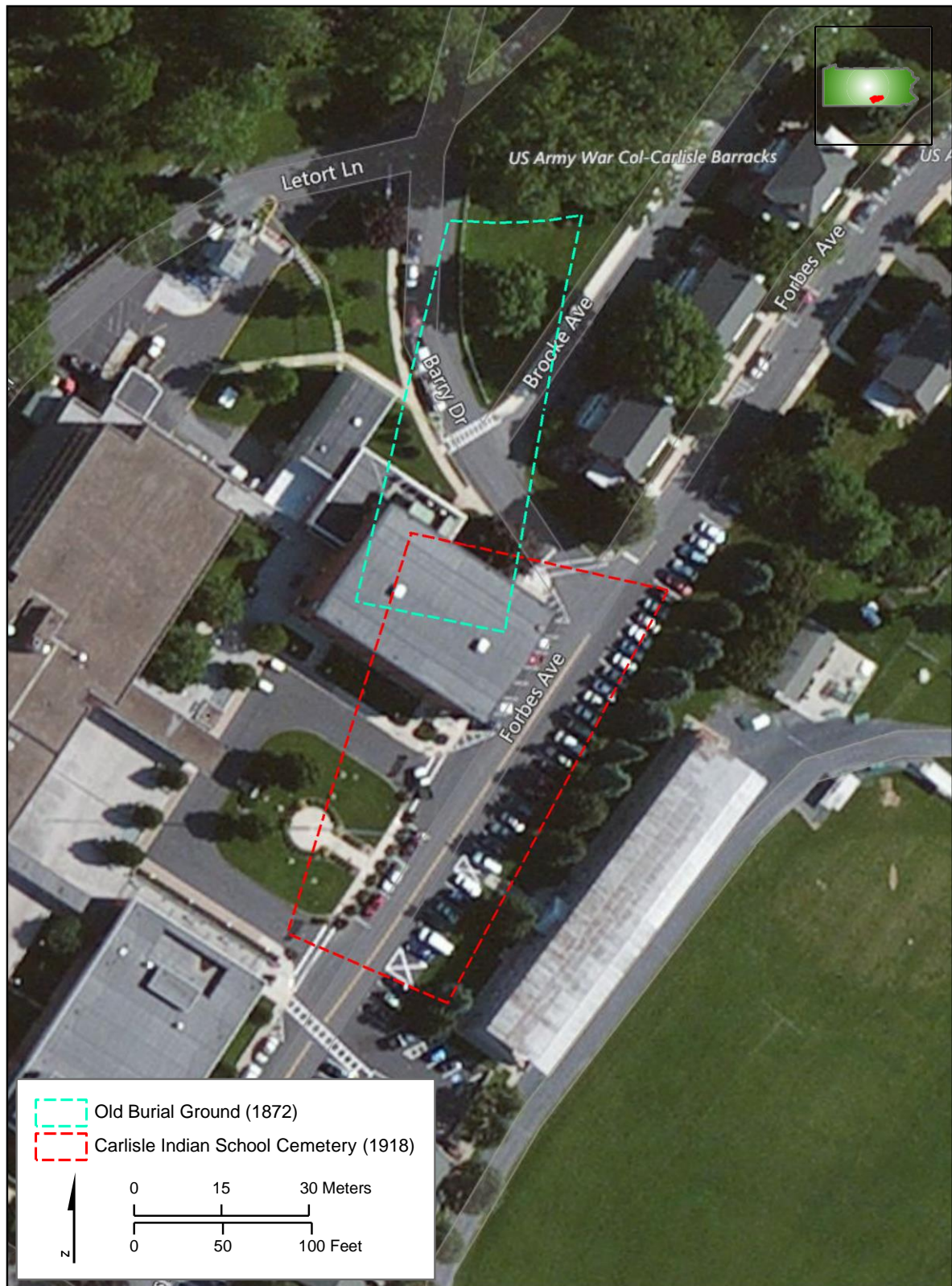
Abe Lincoln was the second student to die, not Nenaco Antonio as his grave marker suggests. Abe Lincoln was the first to be buried in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. LaFarmboise was relocated from Ashland and was buried next to Lincoln in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Fear-Segal 2016:159).

As best as can be determined, the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was positioned on the north side of Carlisle Barracks. Tousey (1939:394) noted that Pratt "reopened the old post cemetery and it was used continuously while the Indian School was here for burial purposes." This interpretation placed the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery over the footprint of the former Old Burial Ground. There are numerous variations in the placement of the Old Burial Ground among surviving maps, making it possible that the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was also placed along the southern margin of the Old Burial Ground. To further complicate the issue, the eastern side of the cemetery fell into property not purchased by the Carlisle Indian School until 1887 (Bethel to Quartermaster General 1924, USANC). While it can be argued that the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was placed in an out of the way location on the barracks, its location also consolidated all the post's then known mortuary facilities to a common location.

Figure 8 provides a geo-referenced overlay of the location of the Old Burial Ground as shown on the 1872 Beers map with the location of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery depicted by an unknown cartographer in 1918 (Figure 9). This image suggests that the northwest corner of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery overlapped the southeast corner of the Old Burial Ground.

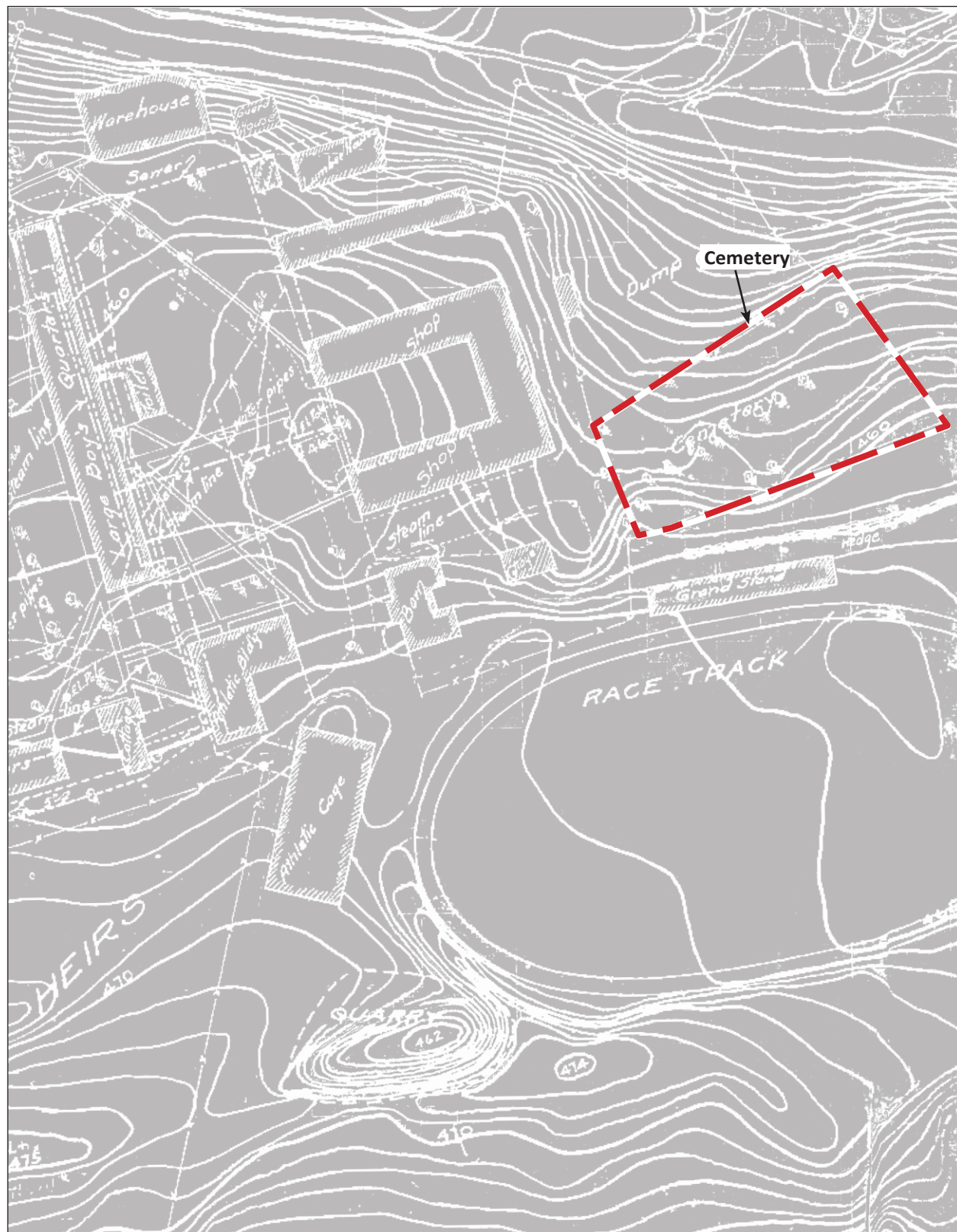


Figure 8.  
Geo-Referenced Aerial Showing the Projected Location of the Old Burial Ground and the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery



Source: Bing Imagery (2010), Carlisle Indian School (1918) (1872)

Figure 9.  
Detail from 1918 Map Depicting the Location of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery



(Courtesy Arlington National Cemetery)



Representations of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery are sparse. One of the earliest maps of it was generated in 1918 by an unknown cartographer, indicating that the cemetery was on the northern side of the post (Figure 9). This map appears to have been produced by a professional surveyor as contour intervals are on the map and coincide well with current topography of the post. Boundaries indicate a roughly 0.67-acre polygon north of a barn and wood shop, west of the racetrack and grandstand, and east and upslope from a refuse disposal area. A hedge obscured the view of the cemetery from the racetrack. Topographically, the cemetery grounds gently sloped to the west towards Letort Spring Run. Details of the cemetery's interior were not provided. A plan map of General Hospital 31, attributed to General M.W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, emphasized that a roadway entrance to the cemetery was along the southern side (Figure 10). Perhaps the most definitive map of the cemetery's interior layout was generated in 1927 as part of its eventual relocation (Unknown Author [1927] Map, Indian Cemetery Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle PA, February 1927, Record Group RE-112, PI No. NM-20 Entry 281, NARA [Map 1927]) (Figure 11). This map illustrated the property set aside as a burial facility along with the location of individual graves and includes an inventory of decedents keyed by grave number to each burial site. Grave information from this map is included in Appendix A.

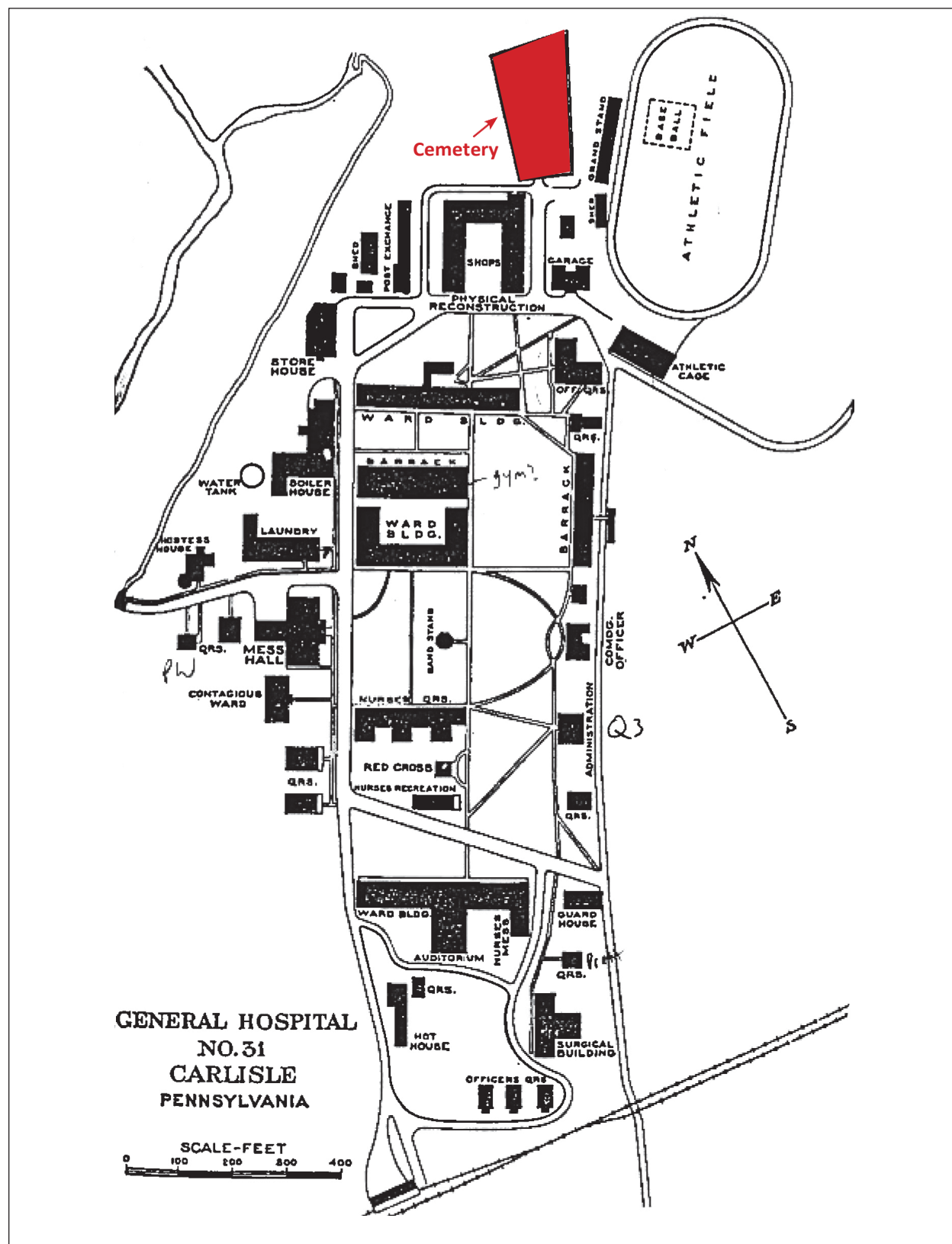
The Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was established during Pratt's management of the school. The original cemetery was organized with graves lined in north-northwest to south-southeast rows and individual graves placed with their long sides in a general east-northeast to west-southwest orientation, parallel to the western margin of the cemetery plot. This pattern was consistent with the grave orientations prevalent in European/Christian and African traditions throughout the eastern United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Matternes et al. 2012:100–106). Graves were organized in linear 'ranks', with the rows expanding outward in both directions from the oldest graves. While less stylized in terms of integrating space, landscape, and architecture than many contemporary National Cemeteries, this arrangement maximized use of the available land.

Section E, containing eight interments, was established after Pratt left the school in 1904 and during Superintendent Mercer's tenure. Section E was structured to run parallel to the eastern property line, so grave orientation deviated, following a more southeast-northwest alignment. It is unclear why Mercer reoriented the cemetery, but Section E demonstrates that changes in the school's management had lasting material impacts on cemetery architecture.

One of the few descriptions of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery came from longtime Carlisle resident, Andrew Cuellar. In an interview with cultural anthropologist Genevieve Bell in 1997, Cuellar recalled that the cemetery was unfenced and bordered on the north side by a creek (Letort Spring Run) (Bell 1998:389). "Graves [were] scattered more or less at random" and



Figure 10.  
Plan of General Hospital Number 31 Depicting the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery



(Cheek et al. 1990:Figure 27)

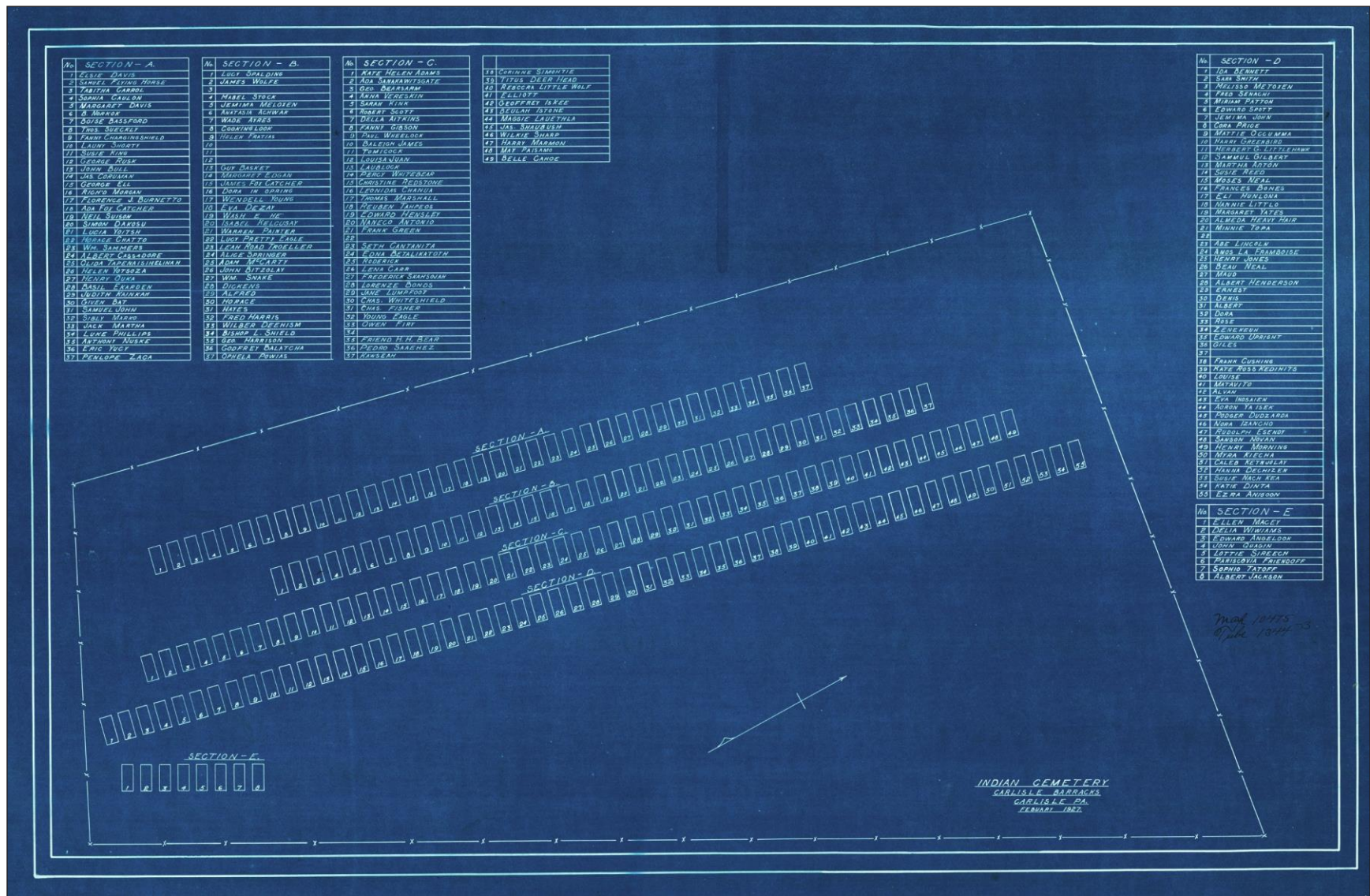


Figure 11.  
1927 Surveyor's Map of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery

(Courtesy NARA)

some of the wooden and stone headstones had weathered beyond recognition (Bell 1998:389). However, Cuellar's description does not correspond with previously cited information about the cemetery's layout. A repair order from 1924 (prior to relocation) indicated that a fence and gates surrounded the cemetery (R.L. Foster to Quartermaster, 3rd Corp, letter, RE: Repairs at the Post Cemetery, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 21 January 1924. File 687 USANC).

No definite photographs of the Carlisle Indian School cemetery have been found. Bell (1998:391) reported the discovery of one in 1998. The print showed a scatter of grave markers running down the edge of the gentle slope similar to that at the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. This image is probably the same as John Choate's 1879 glass negative labeled "Cemetery on Carlisle School Grounds; House ? in Background 1879" in the Smithsonian Institution (National Anthropological) Archives (Image No. NAA INV 06862200) (Figure 12). There are images of the same graveyard, some identified as from Carlisle, emphasizing that the cemetery was on a hillside and contained in excess of 50 marked interments (See Image No. NAA INV 06826900, 06834800, 06835800, 06835900). However, research by NSA indicates that the image was mislabeled and that it actually represented the Centre Presbyterian Churchyard in Perry County, Pennsylvania.

### SCHOOL ERA DEATH RECORDS

The Carlisle Indian School operated for almost 40 years, but very little of its administrative documentation has survived. Much of the information considered valuable by modern standards was never gathered by the school or was deemed unimportant and purged from archival collections (Bell 1998:12). Student information cards are among the surviving documents preserved at NARA in Washington D.C. The school generated these cards on each student's arrival and followed their progress until their departure. Significant information contained on them frequently included their name, tribal affiliation, sponsoring reservation or agency, parent or guardian, entry, departure or graduation dates. Cards were separated into groups of enrolled students, former students, and graduated students and as the student progressed, the card was transferred from one assemblage to the next (CIIS, Student Information Cards, 1879-1918, RG 75, Records No. PI-163, Entry 1329 HM 1995, Boxes 1-14, NARA).

Separate files were maintained for students who had passed away (CIIS, Student Information Cards, 1879-1918, Deceased Girls and Deceased Boys, RG 75, Records No. PI-163, Entry 1329 HM 1995, Boxes 4-5, NARA [CIIS Cards 1879-1918]). Cards for male students whose names began with M through Z are missing from the collection. Among the extant records, nearly all of which were found in the "Deceased" or Register of Pupils files, 178 students were annotated as having died, and 118 of this group represented individuals buried in the Carlisle Barracks Post



Figure 12.  
1879 Image by John Choate of the Centre Presbyterian Churchyard. Mislabeled as  
“Cemetery on Carlisle School Grounds.”



(Courtesy National Anthropological Archives)

Cemetery. The records for two students, James Graybeard and James Finley, indicated they died while on Outing and they were probably buried in local cemeteries. These data represent the most complete school-era death registry available. Given the amount of information known to be missing, student information cards must be considered as a minimum. Individuals represented in the Student Information Card collection were noted in the Annotated Inventory (Appendix A).

A separate registry for students covering the period 1890-1906 also provided information (CIIS, Register of Pupils, 1890-1906. RG 75, Records No. PI-163, Entry 1324, NARA [CIIS Registry 1890-1906]). Data from this source duplicated much of the Student Information Cards, but was organized as quick-reference column headings. Some of these entries included the decedent's cause of death. Over the 16 years covered by this registry, a total of 84 student deaths were recorded, with 73 representing individuals in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. Information on students in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery was included in the Annotated Inventory (Appendix A).

Not all students who died at the school were interred in the cemetery. In 1927, the *Valley Times-Star* (1927:1) reported that only those remains not claimed by relatives were interred in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. An obituary for Julia Jonas provided an excellent example of a student whose final resting place was not in Carlisle, but in Idaho (*Indian Helper* 1897:2). In 1908, when Chittamache tribe member Paul Sanders passed away, his body was prepared for transport to his home in Louisiana (Carlisle Arrow 1910). Other students whose remains were returned include John Landroch, Cora Printup, John Renville, Edward Williams, and Clarissa Winnie (Bell 1998:387; Eadle Keatah Toh 1880; *Harrisburg Daily Independent* 1906:2; *Harrisburg Daily Independent* 1907:2; *Indian Helper* 1888:2; *Shippensburg Chronicle* 1905:3).

## SCHOOL ERA BURIAL PREPARATIONS

### *Caskets and Embalming*

A detailed examination of the school's financial records for mortuary-related purchases was beyond the scope of this project. However, a review of the ledgers on file in the National Archives provided insight into what resources were provided for interments in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. On 23 March 1880, A.B. Ewing was paid \$16.00 for, "services as an undertaker in furnishing coffin, hearse for the burial of 'Abe Lincoln'" and \$22.00 on 26 November 1880 for "services as undertaker in furnishing coffin" (CIIS, Statements of Receipts and Disbursements 1879-1899, RG 75, Records No. PI-163, Entry 1345, NARA [CIIS Statements 1879-1899 NARA]). In March 1908, funeral director I.D. Osterhout was paid \$20.00 for a burial casket and \$42.75 for more caskets (CIIS, Record of Receipts and Disbursements under Various Funds and Appropriations, 1907-1917, RG 75, Records No. PI-163, Entry 1346,



NARA [CIIS Statements 1907-1917 NARA]). These entries emphasized that commercially produced burial receptacles were provided for students. Services as an undertaker would likely have included cleaning, dressing, and preparing the decedent's mortal remains for burial. In entries from 12 February and 30 March 1910, I.D. Osterhout was paid for "embalming deceased pupil," indicating the scope of services included. It is important to recognize, however that embalming may have been reserved for specific situations. Osterhout's 30 March embalming accompanied charges from the Adams Express Company for the "transfer of deceased pupil." On 1 January 1910, Adams Express Company was paid for a similar transfer and embalming. Obituaries, such as the one for Julia Jonas, revealed that students who died at the school were sometimes embalmed prior to shipping them home (in this case to Idaho) for burial (*Indian Helper* 1897:2). Use of chemical preservatives may have been reserved for decedents whose remains required transport before interment.

Embalming was probably not applied to all decedents. Fear of a measles outbreak undoubtedly guided the burial of Thomas Marshall the day following his death (*Evening Sentinel* 1899:3). Rapid interment also made the need for embalming superfluous. Nevertheless, while it does not seem to have been applied to all students, there is a possibility that some decedents in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery received this treatment. Nineteenth-century embalming practices are currently recognized as potential health hazards among period interments (Konefes and McGee 2001).

### *Clothing*

When new students arrived at the Carlisle Indian School their native attire was replaced with school uniforms (Latini 2004). When the cemetery was moved in 1927, western clothing, including neckties and shoes were observed on the dead (*Valley Times-Star* 1927:1). In all likelihood, the school uniform served as burial attire. These materials would likely have been among the materials retrieved when the cemetery was moved.

### *Coffins*

In contrast to 1880s and post-1900 era purchases, ledger entries from the 1890s reveal a different procurement strategy for coffins. Observations made during the 1927 relocation confirmed that the original burial receptacles were made of wood (*Valley Times-Star* 1927:1). The school possessed facilities for carpentry, woodworking, and carriage construction, which would have provided the tools and woodworking expertise to produce coffins and caskets. A survey of ledgers noted that payments to funeral industry providers were absent in the ledger entries from this period (CIIS Statements 1879-1899 NARA; CIIS, Record of Issue of Goods, 1905-1906; RG 75, Records No. PI-163, Entry 1343, NARA; CIIS Statements 1907-1917 NARA; CIIS, Analyzed Liabilities and Vouchered Expenditures, 1916-1917; RG 75, Records No. PI-163, Entry 1347, NARA). However, the entries included regular purchases from Robert Lamberton,

Andrew Blair, and others of nails, screws, stains, fabric supplies, pine, maple, oak, and various other woods that would have been used to build burial receptacles. Although these purchases could reflect many potential projects and by themselves did not indicate that the school was building coffins, hardware purchases from the firm of Saxton and Bixler included four sets of coffin trimmings on 31 December 1894 and another four sets on 29 June 1895 (CIIS, Statements of Receipts and Disbursements 1879-1899, RG 75, Records No. PI-163, Entry 1345, NARA). On 27 December 1895, the school recorded separate listings for two sets of coffin trimmings for \$2.50 each, one set of coffin trimmings at \$3.38 and a separate set of coffin trimmings for \$2.50. A similar purchase of separate line-item coffin trimmings was noted on 30 June 1896. Such materials were purchased exclusively for use on coffins or caskets and would include handles, rails, escutcheons, and thumbscrews similar to those illustrated in Springate (2015) and Davidson (2000). The lack of coffin purchases combined with these hardware acquisitions provide evidence that the school was likely producing their own burial receptacles. Wood and hardware elements would have been among the materials retrieved during the cemetery's relocation.

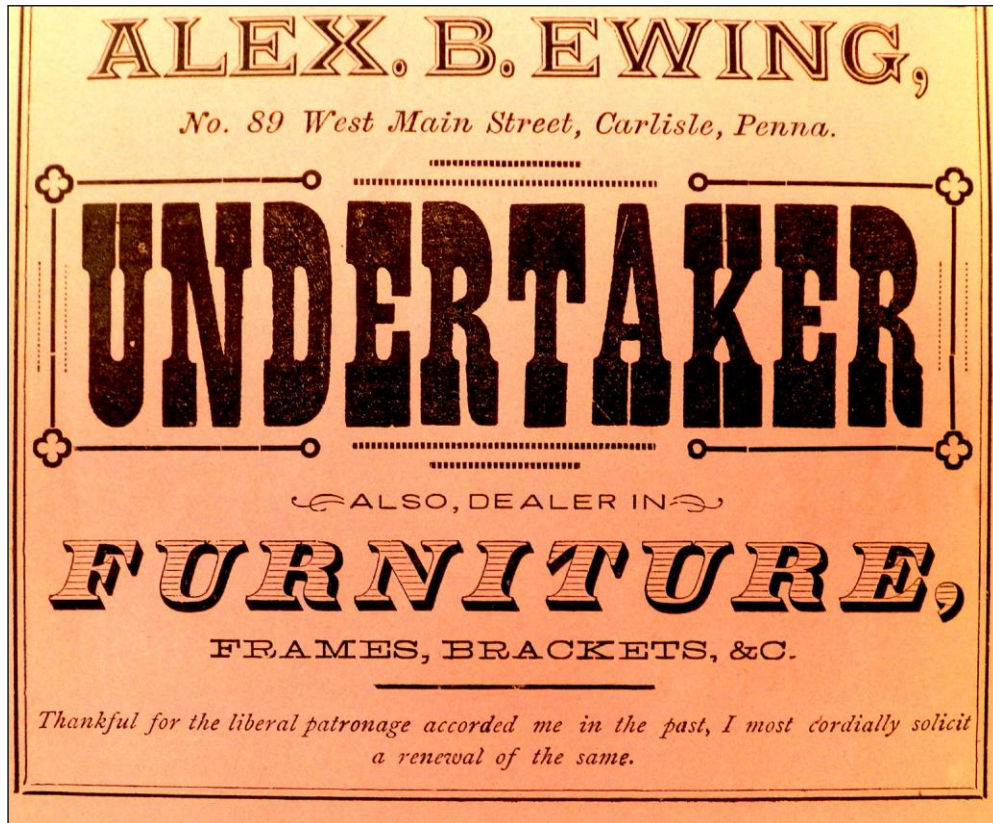
### *Grave Markers*

The Carlisle Indian School Cemetery served not only as a repository for the remains of Indian School students, it also provided a material means of preserving aspects of their identity and ultimately played a major part in relating identity and information about the dead to nearly all subsequent cemetery inventories. Burial sites were marked with grave markers and the interment area as a whole was cared for by the school (*Indian Helper* 1893:2). Given the lack of school-era records tying students who passed away to a given location, the grave markers are a primary means of defining who was in the cemetery and how they were memorialized.

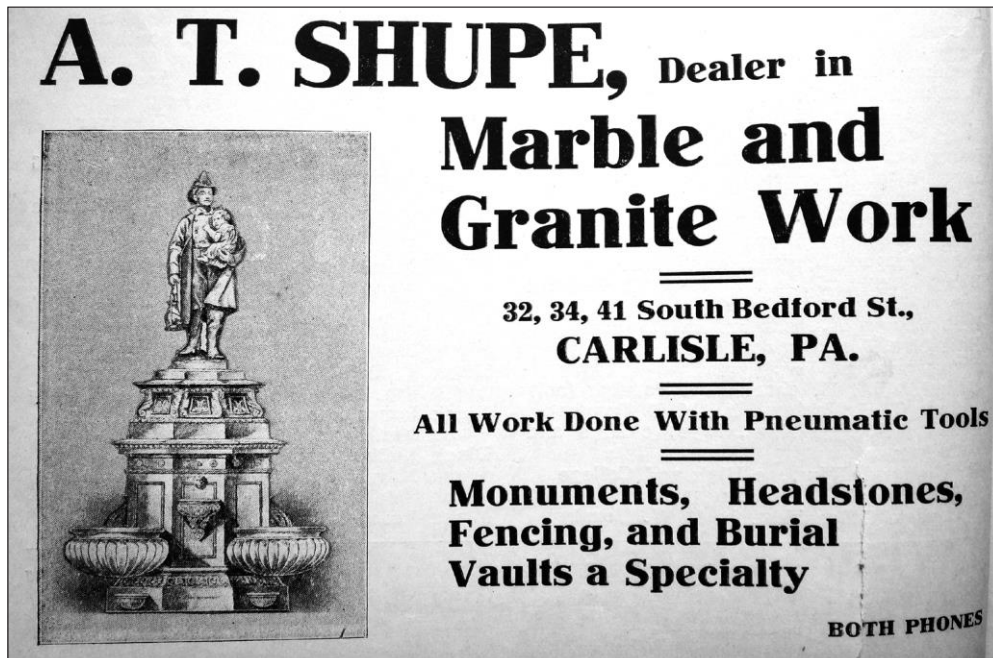
Development of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery occurred at a time when standardized grave markers were available. Federally issued markers included six-inch square marble types, used for unknown war dead, and arch-topped "Union Shield" tablets, for war casualties and veterans (Military History in Stone 2005a; 2005b). It is unknown if other Federal agencies like the Department of the Interior could use these markers. No records were found indicating that markers were obtained through Federal or military sources.

No information was found that conclusively indicated where the Carlisle Indian School obtained their grave markers. During the nineteenth century, grave markers were available from funeral directors and dealers specializing in monument and architectural stone. Local undertakers/funeral directors Alexander Ewing, Thomas Mauk, and I.D. Osterhout could have provided grave monuments (Johnson and Lynch 1896:24, 98; Letter Shop 1911:121) (Figure 13A). Alternatively, local stone distributors, including Jeremiah Donovan, EBY C.B. and Company, Mountz and Heikes, Richard H. Owen, Owen and Brother, and A.T. Shupe, may have provided them (Johnson and Lynch 1896:100; Letter Shop 1911:125; Sheriff 1877:281) (Figure 13B).

Figure 13.  
Funeral Industry Providers in Carlisle, Pennsylvania



A. Alexander Ewing, Undertaker and Furniture Dealer



B. A.T. Shupe, Stone Dealer

(Johnson and Lynch 1896)

In 1934, Sandrock noted that there were 34 wooden markers present (G.P. Sandrock to Commander, 3rd Corp, letter, RE: Carlisle Barracks, 6 November 1934, File 687, U.S. Army National Cemetery, Arlington, VA [Sandrock to Commander 1934 USANC]). No surviving examples of the wooden markers are known.

The one exception to Pratt's original monument style is the marker of Thomas Marshall. Marshall, a Lakota Sioux, was not a student at the Indian School at the time of his death. A graduate, he worked there while enrolled at nearby Dickinson College (*The Dickinsonian* 1899:1, 4; *The Evening Sentinel* 1899:3). When Marshall passed away in 1899, turn-of-the-century racial mores prevented him from being buried in the local cemeteries. His status as a role model, however, earned him a large granite marker. The marker was inscribed with his name, year of birth, year of death, and the logo of the YMCA, who had commissioned the stone (Figure 14). Originally Marshall was interred in Row C, Plat 17 of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. However, when relocated, the stone was placed in the center of the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery, preserving both the uniformity of the remaining assemblage and using Marshall's impressive monument as an architectural accent (Figure 15).

#### RELOCATION OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL CEMETERY

Development of the post since closure of the Carlisle Indian School in 1918 encroached on the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. Surgeon General M.W. Ireland observed, "the present site of the cemetery is unsatisfactory located as it is in the backyard of the post, in the rear of the garage, blacksmith shop, and other utilities, and next to the refuse dump. Moreover, future development of the post will require the site now used for the interment of the Indian dead" (M.W. Ireland, Memorandum for the Quartermaster General, 19 January 1927, File 687, USANC [Ireland 1927 USANC]). By the mid 1920s the possibility of relocating the cemetery was explored and a formal request to move it was made by the Medical Field Service School in 1926 (Dibble 1936 CCHS). Under the provisions of AR 210-500 (21 April 1922) the cemetery could be relocated if another suitable section of the post could be used as a burial ground (B.F. Cheatham, Memorandum to Surgeon General: Removal of Remains of Indian Dead to Government Plot, 18 September 1926. File 687, USANC). A proposed plat of the 'New Indian Cemetery' was generated (Figure 16). Interpretation of AR 210-500 placed responsibility for the cemetery on the military, meaning that it could also be used to inter military personnel and their dependents (Bethel to Quartermaster General 1924 USANC). Inquiries for assistance from the BIA determined that the BIA lacked the funds to move the cemetery. Money for the relocation had to come from other sources (Ireland 1927 USANC). A chart was furnished by the Department of the Interior listing the names and locations of each decedent in the Indian School



Figure 14.  
Thomas Marshall Marker







Figure 15.  
Circa 1936 Image of Memorial Service at Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery

(Courtesy Cumberland County  
Historical Society)

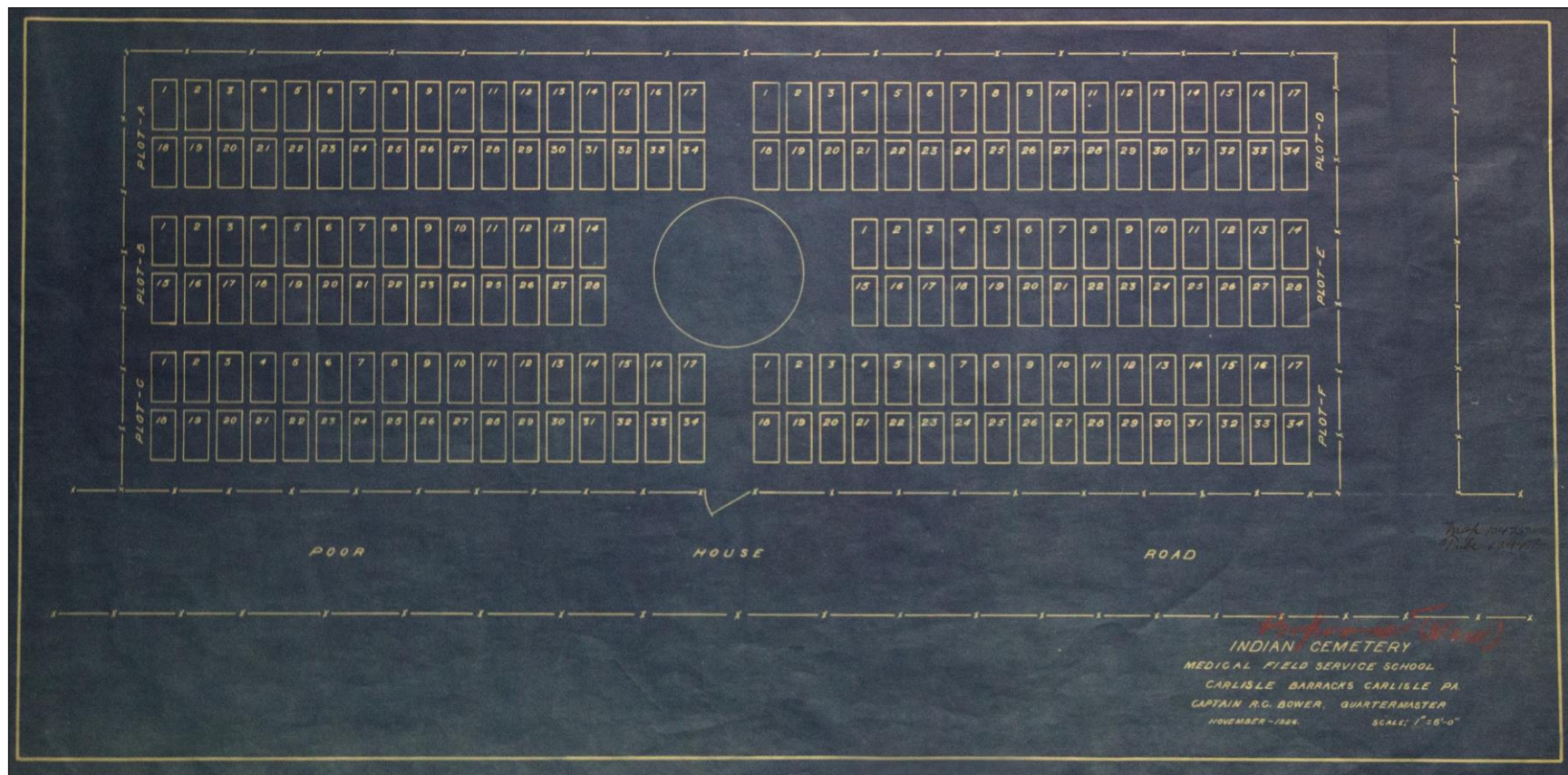


Figure 16.  
Proposed “New Indian Cemetery”

(Courtesy Waidner-Spahr Library, Dickinson College)

Cemetery (K.J. Hampton to Quartermaster, Carlisle Barracks, letter, RE: Removal of Post Cemetery from Present Location, FY 1928, 19 April 1927, File 687 USANC). No copies of this document could be found, although it is possible that this chart may be on the map depicted in Figure 11.

As noted, prior to relocation of the cemetery a formal plat map was generated (see Figure 11). This map is the only known illustration and inventory of the original Carlisle Indian School Cemetery's interior. The 1927 map and registry record 186 plots (Map 1927) (Table 1). This total includes 178 identified individuals, all of whom were Native Americans. This count is two less than modern records indicate (n=180) (see Appendix A). Comparing the 1927 and modern inventories revealed that Wallace Derryman (in current cemetery plot F-2) and Peter Howe (in current cemetery plot D-27) were not recorded on the 1927 registry. Wallace Derryman's remains were encountered in 1940 during excavation of a water line and were reinterred to the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. The interment record stated that his "Grave was not marked" (Interment in Post Cemetery, 9 August 1940). Peter Howe was a student who died in 1896. It is unknown why his grave is not in the 1927 registry.

*Table 1. Grave Counts from the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery by Section*

Section	Identified Decedents	Unknown Decedents	Total
A	37	0	37
B	33	4	37
C	47	2	49
D	53	2	55
E	8	0	8
Total	178	8	186

(Source: 1927 Map, see Figure 11)

In April 1927, \$4,120.00 was allocated by the Quartermaster General to the post quartermaster to remove the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (K.J. Hampton to Quartermaster, Carlisle Barracks, letter, RE: Removal of Post Cemetery from Present Location, FY 1928, 19 April 1927, File 687 USANC; Sandrock to Commander 1934 USANC). This allocation included the disinterment and reinterment, with "plain wooden coffin" of 181 remains at a cost of \$20 each for a total of \$3,620; removing headstones and re-erecting them set in concrete at a cost of \$200; preparing the new plot, "including trees and shrubbery" at a cost of \$150; and "Suitable fence, complete" at a cost of \$150 (Surgeon General Ireland to Quartermaster General, 19 January 1927 NARA). A 20 June memorandum referenced the chart showing the location, names and number of graves in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery and requested "When the removal of the remains have been accomplished, furnish a report showing the name of each decedent and the new grave numbers, so that it may be recorded. Also indicate in your report which graves require new headstones to



replace broken grave markers” (K.J. Hampton to Quartermaster, Carlisle Barracks, RE: Removal of post Cemetery, Carlisle Barracks, 20 June 1927, File 687 USANC). No copies of such a report have been identified.

According to contemporary accounts, 187 skeletons were moved to a new location along Poor House Road (*Valley Times-Star* 1927:1). The newspaper reported one more individual than appeared in the original inventory (n=186) (see Table 2). An interview with ‘Mr. Wardecker’, a former WPA worker on post during the relocation, indicated that the work was being conducted by ‘engineers’, although it is unclear whether these were military or civilian personnel (Bell 1998:390). A review of Army Chief of Engineers, and Quartermaster General documents at AHEC and NARA found no records to suggest that the relocation was conducted by these organizations. Bell (1998:390) noted that graves were removed at a cost of \$20.00 each, but the contractor that did the job could not be determined. Kane (T.G. Kane to Ewing Brothers Funeral Home, email, RE Historical Records, 3 August 2016, USANC) noted that the Ewing Brothers Funeral Home observed and assisted in the relocation, but they do not appear to have been in charge. The funeral home likewise has not acknowledged responsibility for the project (S.A. Ewing to T. G. Kane, RE: Historical Records, email, 3 August 2016, USANC). The *Valley Times-Star* (1927:1) reported that the relocation crew consisted of 16 men. Military decedent, Clarence Barr, located in current cemetery plot F-28, was among those involved in the relocation (Fear-Segal 2007:237). However, Barr died before his experiences with the project could be recorded.

The work was accomplished in July and August, 1927 (Tousey 1939:395); it should be noted that the monument on the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery erroneously states the cemetery relocation occurred in 1931. Wardecker recalled that he “had lunch with one of the engineers involved in the cemetery relocation. Lunch that day consisted of ribs, and the engineer...jokingly stated that he could not believe how quickly they had turned around the bones, after all he had dug them up that very morning” (Bell 1998:390). These off-color remarks by Wardecker’s lunch companion emphasized that the pace of relocation was brisk. Reinterment occurred immediately after disinterment; there are no indications that grave contents were examined, inventoried, or otherwise documented (*Valley Times-Star* 1927:1). It is not known what order the graves were removed from the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery nor could it be determined where reinterment started or finished in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. What is known is that no attempt was made to organize the graves according to their sequence from the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. Patterning in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery probably reflected expediency and reinterment probably took place in the order the remains arrived at the relocation site. Markers from the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery were reinstalled at the new burial ground (*The Chronicle* 1927:8).

There are no direct accounts of how the student graves were reburied. The reburial of a diamond ring found in one of the graves indicated that materials accompanying the decedents were likewise reinterred (*Mount Carmel Item* 1927:8). In a 1983 interview, Carlisle resident Walter Nickel recalled being friends with Mr. Cassia Brown from West Virginia, who was responsible for placing disinterred bodies into coffins (*The Evening Sentinel* 1983:C1). Brown's duties appear to have revolved around placing remains in a receptacle that would then be transported to the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery for reinterment.

One line of indirect evidence of grave construction comes in the form of surface topography. By the 1990s, a phenomenon known as 'washboarding' required the cemetery to be resurfaced (Darryl Spoonhour, personal communication, 2016). Washboarding is a successive series of short, linear depressions running across a cemetery's surface. They form when the deterioration of underlying architecture (vaults, coffins, human remains, etc.) results in the collapse and compaction of surface soils. Washboarding typically occurs when depressions form in individual graves. A photograph made in 1936 exhibited an irregular washboarded surface among graves on the right side of the image (in Section D) (see Figure 15). These shallow depressions likely reflect subsidence of grave fill, emphasizing that individual grave pits may have been dug for each relocated interment and/or that the interments were placed in receptacles that subsequently deteriorated over time. It is not known how deep the washboard depressions were at the time Spoonhour observed them, but deeper and more profound depressions would result from collapse of architecture within the grave. Spoonhour indicated that a roto-tiller was used to level the ground surface, removing surface structure from the top 6-10 inches (15-25 cm) and implying that the washboard depressions were probably not much deeper than that.

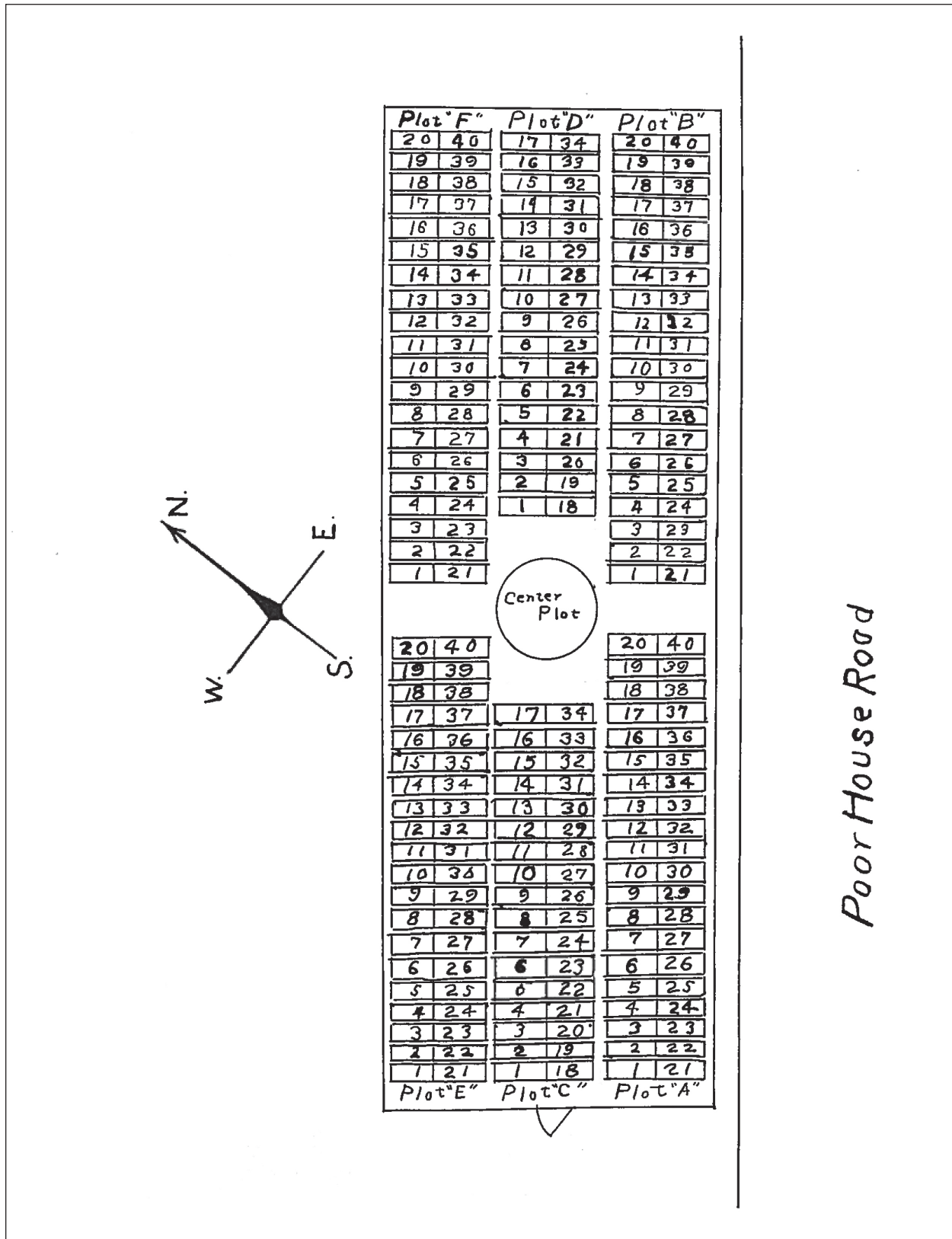
The cemetery was christened the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery to distinguish it from earlier burial grounds and to emphasize that it was the officially designated burial ground on Carlisle Barracks. The new graveyard was surrounded by a wooden post and woven wire fence 180 feet long and 55 feet wide (Sandrock to Commander 6 November 1934 USANC).

## THE CARLISLE BARRACKS POST CEMETERY

The earliest surviving gravestone inventory of the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery was accomplished in 1935 by Yates et al. (1935). The manuscript, on file at the Cumberland County Historical Society, was completed as a high school project under the direction of local school teacher, Blaco Dun (*The Evening Sentinel* 1983:C1). As a school-generated inventory, caution should be used in assessing the accuracy and completeness of this manuscript. Other sources were given more weight when contradictions between Yates et al. (1935) and other inventories were encountered. The registry included a full listing of interments, several early photographs, and a map of plot locations (Figures 17 and 18). The map indicated that 229 plots were present in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. Grave (plot) numbers corresponded to modern plot locations. However, the Plots (Sections) were ordered differently.



Figure 17.  
Map of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery by Yates et al. (1935)



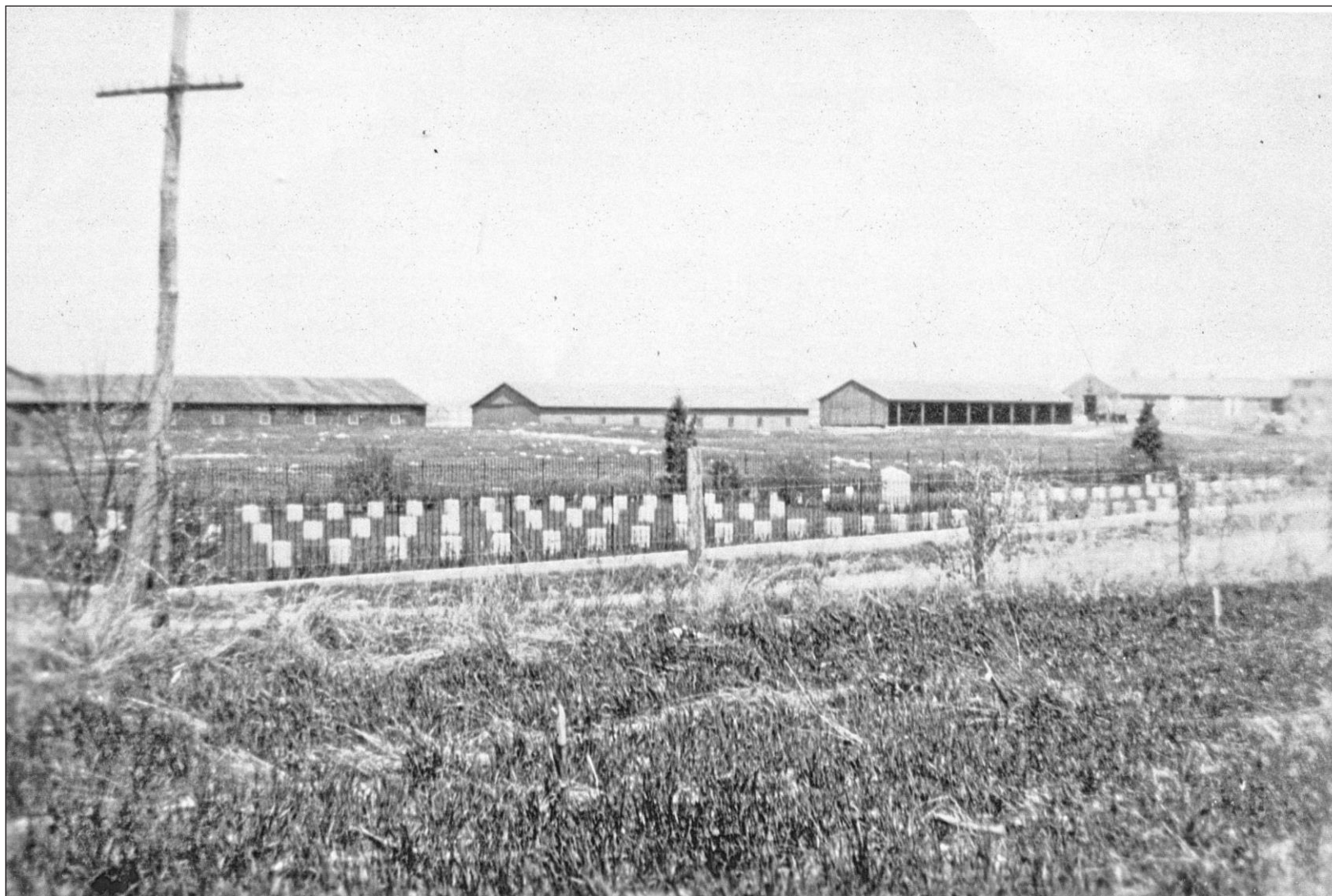


Figure 18.  
Circa 1935 Image of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery

(Yates et al. 1935)

The manuscript includes the decedent's name, tribe, death date, age at death, location, and other information. The inventory was made prior to the stones being replaced in the mid-twentieth century and provides the only inventory based on the original gravestones. Differences from information found on modern monuments may reflect what was originally inscribed or difficulties in reading the eroded marble monuments.

Yates et al.'s (1935) inventory was completed prior to the placement of military interments, which started in the late 1930s and therefore reflects fewer individuals than appear in later registries. Only 189 decedents were identified. These included 179 Native American students (the inventory did not include graduate Thomas Marshall), and 10 unknown individuals. At the time of the Yates et al. inventory, there were 40 plots without designation; at present, four of these plots are marked Unknown. Specific information on graves included in the Yates et al. survey is provided in the Annotated Inventory (Appendix A).

Early aspects of the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery can be discerned from the Yates et al. (1935) manuscript. A representative photograph from the manuscript emphasized that the cemetery was positioned on a rise above Poor House Road (now East North Street) (see Figure 18). The graveyard was on a flattened parcel and the grounds may have been landscaped prior to the reinterment. Yates et al.'s map revealed that a fence with a gate corresponding to the current configuration was in place. Dibble reported that an iron fence was erected in June 1935 (J. Dibble to E. Parkinson, letter, 30 July 1936, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA [Dibble 1936 CCHS]). The photograph shows that the fence was constructed of metal and set into a concrete foundation that encircled the cemetery and defined its formal boundary. Numerous small, decorative bushes were visible along the northwestern side of the fence.

The photograph focused on Sections A, B, and C (Yates et al.'s Plot E, C, and A respectively) and the corresponding gravestones appeared to form three distinct rows. When seen from another angle, as in the 1936 image illustrated in Figure 15, gravestones on the southeasterly rows (A-21 to 40, B-18 to 34, and C-21 to 40) were placed at the head or northwestern end of the grave, while monuments for northwesterly rows (A-1 to 20, B-1-17, and C-1 to 20) were either positioned near the foot or southeastern end of the grave, or else the two rows of burials may have been placed head-to-head. This positioning would have greatly enhanced maintenance of the cemetery by creating large areas between monument rows that could be easily mowed with power equipment.

In 1940 construction crews working on a water line encountered the skeletal remains of a 20-year old male (Department of Public Works [DPW], QMC Form 14 For Wallace Derryman, 9 August 1940, DPW Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA). The exact location of the work and

recovery sites are not known, but given that the remains were identified as Native American, it is assumed that they were in or near the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. The remains were subsequently identified as those of Wallace Derryman and reinterred in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. What has been ascertained about Wallace Derryman is included in the Annotated Inventory under Section F, Plot 2 (Appendix A). Derryman's remains represented the last of the Carlisle Indian School students moved to the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery.

### MILITARY STEWARDSHIP

After completion of the relocation, the cemetery was utilized to inter military servicemen and their dependents and Carlisle Barracks actively maintained the facility. Between 1935 and 1984 the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery was opened for burial of military-related personnel. A total of 34 non-Indian School graves were placed in Section F (Table 2). While officially the domain of the U.S. Army, Carlisle Barracks was an active duty station for multiple branches of the military. As a result, servicemen and dependents from the Army, Navy, and Air Force were present. Three graves contained double interments bringing the military population to 37 decedents. The sample was heavily skewed towards military dependents, with 32 decedents representing infants and young children, one wife, and the remaining four decedents being active or retired servicemen. While officially closed for future interment in 1984, the cremated remains of Julie Barr were interred with her husband, Clarence F. Barr in 2005. There are currently no plans to open or expand the cemetery for future service-related interments (Darryl Spoonhour, personal communication, 2016).

*Table 2. Military Interments in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery*

Surname	Given Name	Death Date	Section	Plot	Status	Relationship
Ash	Infant	2 April 1955	F	13	Dependent	Son of SFC S.S. Ash, Jr., USA
Bagley	Son	24 October 1939	F	35	Dependent	Son of TSGT F.R. Bagley, USA
Bailey	Infant	27 February 1958	F	26	Dependent	Daughter of SP3 C.E. Bailey, USA
Barr	Clarence F.	22 August 1984	F	28	Serviceman	MSGT, USA
Barr	June Wagner	11 August 2005	F	28	Dependent	Wife of C.F. Barr, USA
Berkey	Dorothy May	4 August 1938	F	37	Dependent	Daughter of PVT R.L. Berkey, USA
Bird	Infant	24 April 1947	F	30	Dependent	Daughter of CAPT W.E. Bird, USA
Bugel	John	28 May 1941	F	31	Dependent	Son of CPL John Bugel, USA



*Table 2. Military Interments in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery*

Surname	Given Name	Death Date	Section	Plot	Status	Relationship
Charles	John	17 September 1947	F	3	Dependent	Son of PFC D.C. Charles, USA
Christovich	Infant	1 August 1948	F	8	Dependent	Son of SSGT A.A. Christovich, USA
Denkovich	Nicholas R.	8 November 1958	F	27	Dependent	Son of SFC N. Denkovich, USA
Devlin	Mary	15 May 1955	F	15	Dependent	Daughter of PVT J.T. Devlin, USA
Fanucci	Infant Daughters	5 September 1955	F	16	Dependent	Twins of SGT V.F. Fanucci, USA
Fanucci	Infant Daughters	5 September 1955	F	16	Dependent	Twins of SGT V.F. Fanucci, USA
Gard	Harrison L.	10 September 1936	F	39	Serviceman	
Harris	Ronald Lee	16 August 1957	F	20	Dependent	Son of PFC E.J. Harris, USA
Hock	Keith Allen	1 December 1956	F	17	Dependent	Son of PVT T.N. Hock, USA
Howard	Ami	21 May 1957	F	19	Dependent	Daughter of CPT W.A. Howard, USA
Kimbell	A.W.	18 October 1947	F	4	Dependent	Son of PFC A.W. Kimbell, USA
Klopp	Infant	5 February 1950	F	9	Dependent	Son of CPT H.W. Klopp, USAF
Kotch	Carol A.	3 November 1943	F	29	Dependent	Daughter of SGT G.L. Kotch, USA
Leonard	Infant Son	1 February 1948	F	5	Dependent	Children of ILT W.E. Leonard, USA
Leonard	Shirley	12 February 1948	F	5	Dependent	Children of ILT W.E. Leonard, USA
Long	Kirby Wayne	17 May 1941	F	32	Dependent	Son of Apprentice Seaman G.L. Long, USN
Logan	Susan	21 February 1947	F	1	Dependent	Daughter of CPT P.S. Logan, USA
Lundquist	Scott Bruce	14 November 1957	F	25	Dependent	Son of SFC C.G. Lundquist Jr., USA
McDonald	Edna Lorraine	3 September 1954	F	11	Dependent	Daughter of QM3 C.L. McDonald, USN
Meinzen	David Codling	6 December 1954	F	12	Dependent	Son of W.E. Meinzen, USA
Pickering	Frank William	4 January 1941	F	33	Dependent	Son of TSGT L.E. Pickering, USA

*Table 2. Military Interments in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery*

Surname	Given Name	Death Date	Section	Plot	Status	Relationship
Pope	Betty Jean	15 September 1953	F	10	Dependent	Daughter of MSGT W.W. Pope, USA
Rasmussen	Herbert B.	21 January 1935	F	40	Serviceman	
Roemeling	Loren Dale	17 February 1948	F	6	Dependent	Son of SSGT H.G. Roemeling, USA
Street	Jane Elizabeth	3 May 1938	F	38	Dependent	Daughter of SGT J.E. Street, USA
Verano	Infant	17 January 1939	F	36	Dependent	Son of SSGT Bruno Verano, USA
Verano	Infant	19 November 1940	F	34	Dependent	Son of SSGT Bruno Verano, USA
Verano	Bruno	18 February 1945	F	14	Serviceman	SSGT, USA
Weeks	Infant	10 June 1948	F	7	Dependent	Daughter of B.E. Weeks III, USAF

A mid-twentieth-century sketch map and inventory of the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery illustrated the burials arranged by Plot (Section) and Grave (Plot) following the modern configuration (Unknown Author, Grid of Carlisle Indian School Cemetery, 11 July 1947, Folder 22, Archives and Special Collections, Waidner-Spahr Library, Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA [Map 1947]) (Figure 19). Thomas Marshall's grave was illustrated in the center of the cemetery with a circle that corresponded to hedges visible in early photographs (see Figure 19). The map identified 228 graves, including 179 Native Americans (Thomas Marshall was not listed as a Native American interment), 35 Military, and 14 defined as Unknown. Plot F-28 was vacant in 1947. Multiple Infants in F-5, F-16, and F-18 brought the Minimum Number of Individuals to 38 military interments and a cemetery total of 231 decedents. Specific information on graves found in this inventory is included in the Annotated Inventory (Appendix A). Many of the military interments were after the 1947 date the Waidner-Spahr Library provided for this map, indicating that while the map may date to 1947, the inventory reflects later additions. Despite clear representation on the map, Thomas Marshall's grave was not included on it. A unique hand-written annotation on this map noted the presence of a feature (marked as 'X') immediately behind (west) the Thomas Marshall plot in the center of the cemetery. The annotation provided a date of 11 March 1965, but did not correspond with any known interment or feature in the cemetery. The meaning behind this annotation is currently unknown.

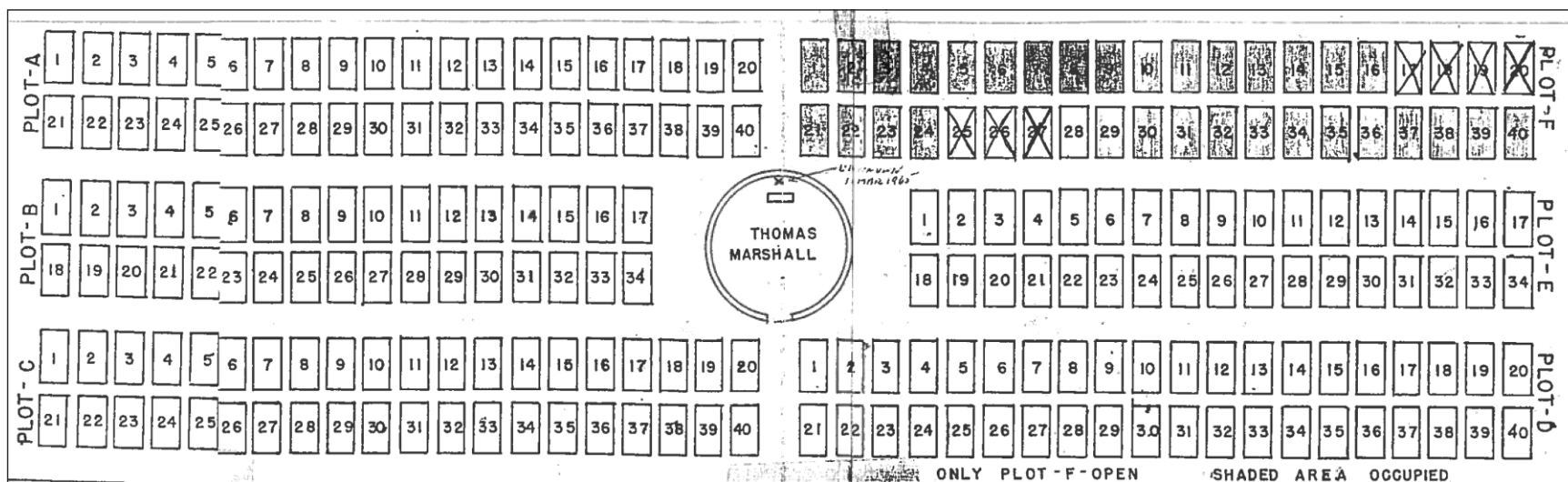


Figure 19.  
Circa 1947 Map of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery

(Courtesy Waidner-Spahr Library, Dickinson College)

An inventory manuscript conducted by the U.S. Military History Institute (USMHI), a division of the Army Heritage Education Center (AHEC), in 1982 was reviewed at the Cumberland County Historical Society (USMHI, List of Persons Buried in the Indian School Cemetery, Carlisle Barracks, 1982, Cumberland County Historical Society [USMHI 1982]). Little is known about the document and it is presumed to represent a registry based on monuments. The inventory included Plot (Section) and Grave Number (Plot), decedent names, tribal affiliation, death dates, and other inscription information. Plot and Grave Number followed the current organizational strategy. A total of 228 graves were identified, representing 179 Native Americans, 35 Military, and 14 defined as Unknown. Multiple Infants in F-5, F-16, and F-18 brought the Minimum Number of Individuals to 38 Military interments and a cemetery total of 231 decedents. This inventory recognized two decedents, infant children of COL J.D. Lawlor, in F-18, but this plot is recognized as vacant in later inventories and these infant burials were relocated. Likewise, F-28 was recorded as vacant as Clarence and June Barr were still living at the time of the inventory. Thomas Marshall was again absent from the inventory, accounting for the difference between modern and USMHI Native American decedent counts. Specific information on graves found in this inventory is included in the Annotated Inventory (Appendix A).

One of the most recent inventories of the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery was conducted on 4 March 1998 (USANC, *Carlisle Barracks Indian Cemetery*, 1998, USANC [USANC 1998]) and was among the records on file at Arlington National Cemetery. The manuscript was prepared by unknown sources, presumably to provide a registry of the cemetery for Arlington's records. It recorded decedent names and tribe and then organized them according to Plot (Section) and Grave Number (Plot). Death dates and other inscription information were not listed. A total of 228 grave sites were identified, representing 179 Native Americans, 34 Military, 14 Unknown, and one vacant plot. Multiple Infants in F-5, F-16, and F-34 brought the Minimum Number of Individuals to 37 military interments and a minimum cemetery total of 230 decedents. This was the only inventory to recognize two decedents in F-34 and may represent a tabulation error. Thomas Marshall was absent from this inventory as well, which is why the number of Native American burials is recorded as 179 as opposed to 180. Military dependent, June Wagner Barr, who was still living at the time of the inventory, was also not recorded. Specific information on graves found in this inventory is included in the Annotated Inventory (Appendix A).

## MAINTENANCE

The second stewardship focus was managing the cemetery following current military standards as outlined in AR 210-190 (dated 16 February 2005). An important aspect of this was maintaining adequate records of the burial ground. Beginning in the 1940s, the Carlisle Barracks quartermaster and then the Department of Public Works (DPW) maintained Record of Interment cards for each grave (DPW, QMC Forms 14 For Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery, 1940-2016,



DPW Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA [DPW 1940-2016]). Originally designed to address military service interments, the cards were tailored to record, at a minimum, the decedent's name, tribal affiliation, death date, and grave location. Among the Carlisle Student sample, 179 Native Americans were recorded. Thomas Marshall was absent from the sample, but a copy of the grave card was on file at the Carlisle Barracks DPW. This accounted for the difference between modern and Record of Interment Card decedent counts. A comparison between monument descriptions and Record of Interment Cards found near perfect agreement. Data on graves on the Record of Interment Cards is included in the Annotated Inventory (Appendix A).

In 1934, Major George Sandrock, Executive Officer of Carlisle Barracks, reported that, "some twenty-six graves are marked with wooden markers which have rotted off and should be replaced by suitable standard markers" (Sandrock to Commander 1934 USANC). Sandrock's request emphasized that when the cemetery was relocated in 1927, original markers were likely transferred to the new facility rather than replaced. It is unclear whether Sandrock's request was ever honored. By the mid-twentieth century, stone markers were eroded and broken and were replaced with 'General Tablet' federal markers. Typically, these were 42 inches tall, two inches thick, and 10 inches wide (Holt 1992:474). Markers uniformly exhibited a Christian-style cross engraved beneath the lunette with the decedent's name, tribal affiliation (when known), and date of death (when known). Family affiliations were sometimes marked. Record of Interment Cards indicated that the replacement monuments were manufactured from marble obtained from Green Mountain, Vermont, principally in 1949 and 1952. There have been a number of errors found on these markers and they have been systematically replaced over the years (Bell 1998). Title 38 (II:2306c) of the United States Code allowed for general tablets to be made from 'asthetically compatible [sic]' materials so that they will match other monument materials in a cemetery. In the case of markers in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery, corroding marble gravestones were replaced with more durable materials, principally white granites and highly crystalline Georgia marble. Following current policy, markers that were removed for replacement would be reduced to rubble (Dr. Mark Smith, personal communication, 2016). Student markers are identical to those of the military markers in the cemetery, providing a uniform appearance to the burial ground.

The replacement of two Seneca gravestones in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery provided details about monument installation. Typically federal markers were designed to be installed deep enough below ground surface to retard movement, even in areas like central Pennsylvania, where freeze-thaw cycles frequently result in monument creep. Archaeologist Dr. Mark Smith with MCX CMAC (personal communication, 2016) observed that concrete collars had been poured around the monuments as an added measure to keep them upright. Remnants of similar collars were observed on gravestones in the AHEC collections. Federal grave markers issued

since 1922, which include those in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery, are 42 inches long, 13 inches wide, and four inches thick (Holt 1992:474). These markers are larger than the original undamaged marker dimensions as represented by samples in the AHEC collections (32.37-33 inches long, 8.75-9.25 inches wide, 1.81-2.5 inches thick). Despite the larger size, cement collars emphasize that monument movement is an issue in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. Collar remnants in the AHEC markers may be an indication that use of cement collars pre-dated mid-century monument replacement.

Maintenance stewardship of the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery also addressed grounds keeping. In general, this included routine grass care, weeding, pruning, painting and fence repair, trash removal, and replacement of dead trees and shrubs. Throughout most of the twentieth century, base personnel handled these activities (Darryl Spoonhour, personal communication, 2016). One notable innovation to the landscape was the addition of a weeping cherry immediately behind (north) the monument of Thomas Marshall (Anderson 2000). With the exception of the previously mentioned rototilling of the ground surface to remove washboards, there has been no disturbance of surface soils, nor have soils been added. Spoonhour has attributed increases in soil volume to the addition of mulch, principally around gravestones, and to vigorous growth of grass within the cemetery. Since the 1990s, private contractors rather than barracks personnel have been responsible for maintenance (Darryl Spoonhour, personal communication, 2016).

## IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

### DATA GAPS

The research conducted identified several gaps in the records of the Carlisle Indian School cemetery and potentially associated cemeteries that are called out in this section, as they influence the conclusions we are able to make.

The locations of the British Encampment Cemetery and the British POW Cemetery are unknown nor is it known if these were placed in the same locations. The remains of POWs were identified and relocated during construction, however, the number of individuals that were recovered and where they were reinterred are not known. Given that discovery of the British Cemetery occurred during a period when as a military burial ground was in use, there is a possibility that these remains were placed with other interments in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. However, there are presently no data to support or refute this opinion.

No records were identified that documented the landscape and locations of Carlisle Indian School Cemetery burials during the operation of the Carlisle Indian School. The only map and inventory that exists was made by the Army prior to the relocation. The fact that the unmarked grave of Wallace Derryman was discovered and relocated in 1940 during waterline construction suggests that not all of the burials had extant markers in 1927, when the map and inventory was prepared.

No records of the relocation of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery to its present location in 1927 were identified that stated who was responsible for the relocation. A newspaper account refers to the work as having been directed by the “engineers” and installation personnel were involved in the work. No records have been located that associate the relocation with the Corps of Engineers. Lack of information on who was responsible for the relocation limits our ability to find data that describes the protocols and procedures used during this relocation.

As noted above, no report of the relocation was identified. This is the most significant gap in the research data for this study as the lack of a report limits information on how the relocation took place and how and why burials were placed where they were in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. While the relocation process appears to have been observed by representatives of the Ewing Brothers Funeral Home, they were not responsible for the relocation and no records from their involvement have been identified.

No report was found that presented the names and locations of the decedents following relocation to the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery, despite instructions that a report be produced. The earliest inventory of the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery was completed by Yates et al. (1935), with student assistance. We thus lack a clear record of the relocated cemetery at the time of its new construction within the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery.

## SUMMARY

Archival research indicated that the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery contains 180 Native American burials, including 179 students of the Indian School and one former student. In addition, 37 military burials, 14 unknown burials, and one vacant plot were documented in the archival records.

As shown in Appendix A, the Annotated Inventory, there are inconsistencies in the spellings of names and dates of death, as well as some discrepancies in the tribal affiliations of burials associated with the Carlisle Indian School. Tribal affiliations are recorded in Appendix A as listed on the burial markers.

Historical records also indicate that not all remains in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery belong to those of the Indian School. In Section F, post-1927 military interments were placed along with a number of graves marked simply as ‘unknown’. While Section F was actively being filled, Revolutionary War era interments were discovered elsewhere on the post and the fate of these remains could not be determined. One possible answer is that they may have been interred in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. In addition, it seems likely that the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was at least partially placed in the shadow of the British Encampment-Revolutionary War POW-Holmes-Old Burial Ground cemetery, which surviving records indicate was not well maintained and haphazardly arranged. It is possible that interments or stray skeletal elements missed during the 1871 disinterment were integrated into the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery assemblage during the 1927 move, or at later times. The incomplete nature of the Post’s records means that it cannot be assumed that the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery contains remains of just Carlisle Indian School students and twentieth century military servicemen and dependents.

Archival research failed to identify any detailed accounts of the cemetery relocation process. Work was reportedly directed by “engineers” and Ewing Brother Funeral Home assisted the relocation, but the latter did not appear to have been in charge. Newspaper accounts indicate that 16 men were engaged in the relocation effort. Reinterment occurred immediately following recovery. Descriptions of the process suggest that skeletal remains and personal items were relocated in plain coffins, which were listed in the cost estimate for the recovery. In a 1983



newspaper interview, Mr. Cassia Brown of West Virginia, who was engaged in the recovery, stated that he was responsible for placing the remains in coffins for transport to the new cemetery.

The spatial organization of the new Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery did not follow the layout of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. The Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was organized in five sections, A-E, each of which was its own row. The length of these rows and the number of burials each contained varied (see Figure 11). Section E, the last section opened at the original Carlisle Indian School Cemetery, was placed on a different orientation and was the smallest section in the cemetery. The new cemetery was organized with six sections, A-F, set around a central monument, the memorial for Thomas Marshall. Each section contained parallel rows of graves, with the sections on the outer edges (A, B, E, and F) being longer and containing more burials than the sections on the interior (C and D) (see Figure 17).

Detailed description of the relocation process has not been found so any description of the disinterment and reinterment would be speculative. Figures 20 and 21 illustrate burials from the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery with their corresponding plots in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery Sections A and B. In neither instance is a pattern evident. The Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery Section A contains 40 burials – these came from all five sections of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery with 13 from Section A, 4 from B, 15 from C, 6 from D, and 2 from E. Furthermore, burials are scattered from their locations along the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery rows, with burials ranging from A4 to A34, from C8 to C49, and from D11 to D54 in the length of each row. Of these 40 burials, there are seven clusters of two to three burials each that were adjacent in the original cemeteries, but these represent only 15 of the 40 total burials (37.5%).

The burials from Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery Section B reflect a similar lack of patterning. The 34 burials in Section B of the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery derive from four of the five sections from the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery, including 6 from Section A, 4 from Section B, 7 from Section C, and 17 from Section D. Clustering is slightly more evident. Section B contains seven clusters, the same as Section A but with fewer burials. These clusters contain 17 of the 34 burials (50%). The grouping of Carlisle Indian School Cemetery burials D44-D46 in Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery plots B10-B12 reflects the type of clustering expected of the relocation, but such distribution is not evident throughout the cemetery.

The distribution of Indian School burial markers within the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery does not exhibit any clear patterning that would suggest the ways in which burials were recovered and reburied. It is possible that both the recovery and relocation were haphazard events that followed no system of organization. Alternatively, it is possible that relocation efforts varied based on the individual involved, with some taking care to recover and rebury

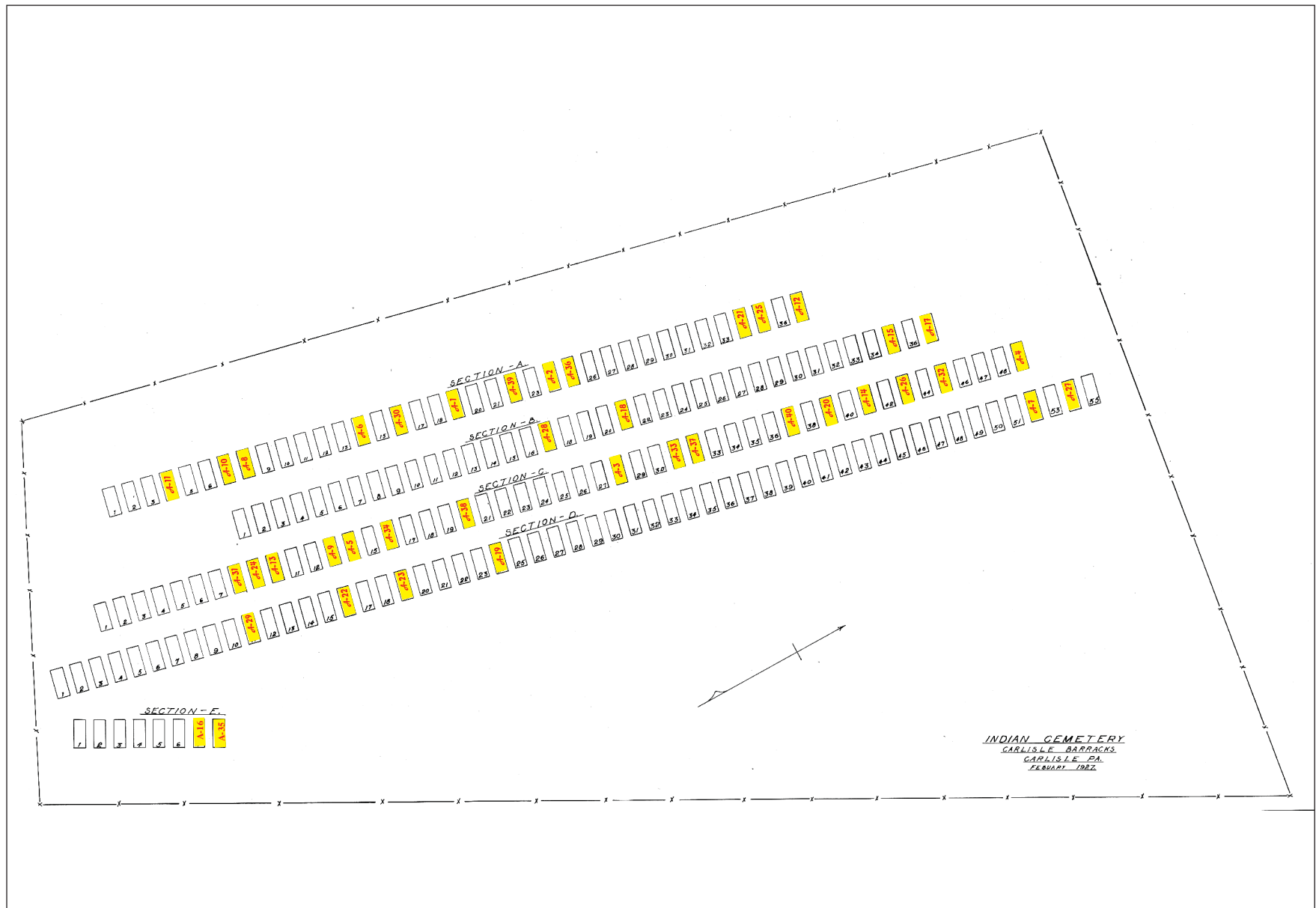


Figure 20.  
Plan of Indian School Cemetery Showing Burials in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery Section A, with Plot Numbers

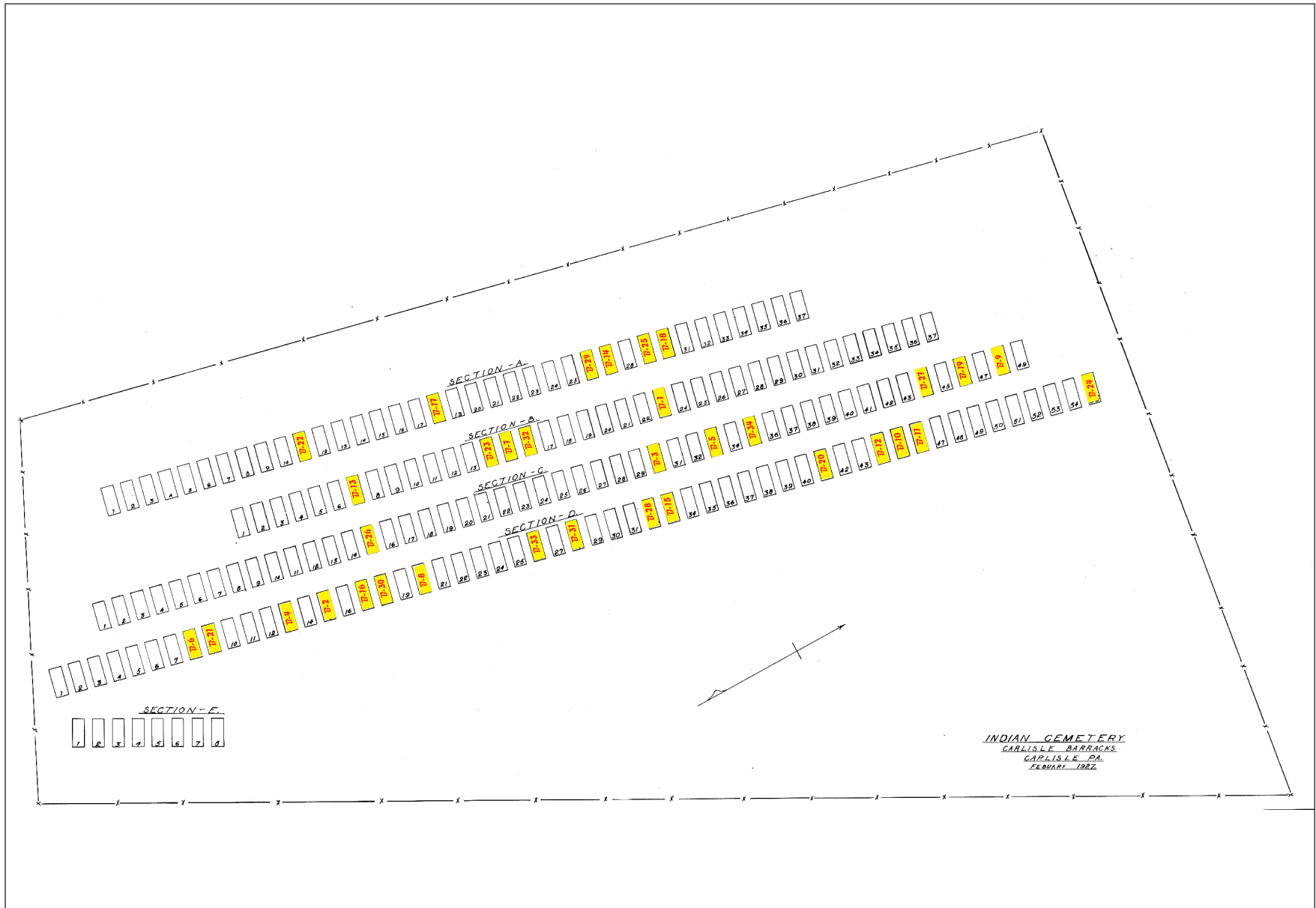


Figure 21.  
Plan of Indian School Cemetery Showing Burials in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery Section B, with Plot Numbers

individuals as placed in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery, while others did not. Finally, the random distribution of markers could reflect a complete disassociation between the reburial of remains and the placement of burial markers, with the markers placed at random grave locations after the remains had been reburied. Ultimately, we cannot state with certainty that grave markers accurately reflect the individual whose grave is marked. If enough remains are present upon excavation, the gender and age of the individual can be determined from the remains and should provide additional data to support the information recorded on the marker.

## CONCLUSIONS

The following points are salient when considering the relocation of remains associated with the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery:

1. The Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was established on or adjacent to a burial ground with a complex history. This “Old Burial Ground” appears to have originated during the British Encampment of 1757, was used for the burial of British POWs and potentially others during the Revolutionary War, became the site of the Holmes family burial ground before use again as a U.S. military cemetery. The number of individuals interred in this cemetery is unknown, as is their final disposition. While the military cemetery was relocated to a section of Ashland Cemetery in 1871, it is not known if all human remains were relocated at that time.
2. The Carlisle Indian School Cemetery was established on or adjacent to the Old Burial Ground. It was noted at various times as poorly maintained and poorly marked. Formal surveys and inventories of the burial ground were not identified during this research, with the exception of the 1927 inventory and map made by the Army prior to its relocation. That 1927 inventory and map identified eight plots without an associated name. We cannot determine if those plots were empty or included unknown remains.
3. The process and parties involved in the relocation of remains from the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery to the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery are unknown. No reports or descriptions of the relocation efforts could be identified by this research.
4. Mapping of the distribution of burials as recorded on the survey of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery and as placed in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery shows no patterning that would indicate how the relocation took place and the placement appears random.



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## APPENDIX A. ANNOTATED INVENTORY OF CARLISLE BARRACKS POST CEMETERY

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

An on-site inventory conducted on 12 September 2016 served as the foundation for identifying decedents in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery. The cemetery was divided into seven sections with total of 229 plots (Figure A1; Table A1). There were 180 plots attributed to Carlisle Indian School interments, 34 military-era burials, 14 unknown individuals, and one plot was defined as potentially vacant. Markers for all of the Native American plots defined these graves as single interments. Unknown plots were assumed to contain at least one individual. Plot F-18 is defined as a vacant plot by USANC (1998). Three military era interments (F-5, F-16, and F-28) contained two individuals. The minimum number of individuals in the Post Cemetery was determined to be 231 decedents.

Information and spelling as provided on these markers were recorded and treated ‘as is’. Variations noted among other sources were contrasted against what was present on these markers. In the past, decedent names have been divided into surnames and first names, however there has been no consistent rules governing name division by researchers. Decedent identities were often incomplete, based on non-Western dialects that did not define people by surnames or first names, or provided no information to determine whether the name was a first or last name. The most accurate means of relating identity was not to force a division of names into a potentially artificial structure, rather to treat the name as a complete entity and provide it as listed. Variations as encountered in the examined inventories were annotated, along with other information gleaned from various sources that defined information relevant to this project. An overview of the primary sources addressed in this section is provided in the cemetery history section. These sources include Indian School era Student Information Cards on deceased students (CIIS Cards 1879-1918) a registry of pupils maintained by the Indian school at the turn of the century (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) the 1927 inventory included on the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery map (Map 1927); Record of Interment Cards maintained by the Department of Public Works, Carlisle Barracks (DPW (1940-2016); the 1947 inventory attached to map of the Post Cemetery (Map 1947); the 1982 inventory conducted by the U.S. Military History Institute (USMHI) (Now referred to as U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center [AHEC]) (USMHI 1982); and a 1998 inventory on file at the U.S. Army National Cemeteries, Arlington, VA (USANC 1998). One secondary source, the Yates et al. 1935 inventory of the Post Cemetery (Yates et al. 1935), was also reviewed. The Yates et al. inventory was a high school project whose accuracy is uncertain and unknown; it is thus considered a secondary source and is given less weight where its information disagrees with primary sources.

Tribal identities are listed in the inventory as recorded on the burial monuments, although in some instances no identity is listed while the records review identified tribal affiliations.

Graves and decedents in this inventory were organized by grave number. Identification of specific gravesite locations were based on an alphanumeric coding that broke the cemetery into section and plot. These designations followed those currently utilized by the Carlisle Barracks Department of Public Works. The grave for Thomas Marshall was placed in the center and is discussed as the last grave in the inventory.

To date there are 14 graves identified as “Unknown” in the assemblage. These are six more than the eight plots that were unmarked in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery.

A-2

A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Slum	Conrad	Brink	Cahn	Winkler	Conner	Dickson	Smith	Funkh	Reich	Caslin	Brace	Spencer	Ellis	Heintz	Baroff	Pearls	Peterson	Edwards	Dunham
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Boyd	Karl	White	Atton	Steg	Pace	St. Carlin	Humphreys	Patterson	Dunham	Stander	Warrick	Apel	Duke	Rice	Johnson	Stansbury
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

C

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Winkler	Shandley	Lindale	Shank	McCarthy	Reed	McKenney	Quinn	Winkler	Daniel	Conrad	Thatcher	Leah	Shirley	Shaw	Kendon	Davis	Green	Edwards	Stanton
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

F

E

D

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Logan	Dunham	Charles	Reich	Leah	Reich	Winkler	Edwards	Winkler	Paper	McDonald	Winkler	Stik	Winkler	Davis	Stanton	Shaw	Winkler	Heintz	Shaw
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Shaw	Carl	Shaw	Dunham	Stik	Reich	Davis	Winkler	Dunham	Stik	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw	Shaw
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

Figure A1.  
Schematic Map of the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery, 12 September 2016



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

*Table A1. Distribution of Grave Plots by Section in the New Indian Cemetery*

Section	Number of Plots				
	Native American	Military	Unknown	Vacant	Total
A	40	0	0	0	40
B	34	0	0	0	34
C	40	0	0	0	40
Center	1	0	0	0	1
D	39	0	1	0	40
E	25	0	9	0	25
F	1	34	4	1	40
Total	180	34	14	1	229

### CEMETERY PLOTS

#### Section – Plot: A-1

Decedent: Neil Suison

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 5 July 1888

Neil Suison was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. He was identified as an Apache in DPW (1940-2016), Yates et al. (1935), and the USMHI (1982) inventory. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 21 years. The decedent was interred in A-19 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

#### Section – Plot: A-2

Decedent: Albert Cassadore

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 11 April 1888

Albert Cassadore was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. Albert was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards where he was identified as an Apache from the San Carlos agency and his death date was recorded as 18 April 1888 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) also recorded his death date as 18 April 1888. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 16 years. The decedent was interred in A-24 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

#### Section – Plot: A-3

Decedent: Lorenze Bonds

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 23 May 1887

Lorenze Bonds was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. As Lorenzo Bonito he was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918, which recorded him as a Chiricahua Apache from the San Carlos Agency who arrived 2 February 1884 at the age of 13.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

His name was recorded as Lorenzo Bonds in Yates et al. (1935) and his death date as 25 May 1887, however, these variants may be an error. Lorenze's father was Monito (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 16 years. His 'Home Address' was listed as 'Bonito (Chief)' but presumably this was his father's name. The decedent was interred in C-28 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-4

Decedent: Belle Cahoe

Tribal Affiliation: Niagotoc

Death Date: 29 April 1890

Belle Cahoe was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. She was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Her name was recorded as Bella Cahoe and tribal affiliation as Arapahoe in Yates et al. (1935), however these variants may be erroroneous. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 13 years. The decedent was interred in C-49 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-5

Decedent: Percy Whitebear

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 22 July 1899

Percy Whitebear was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. He was also listed in the Student Registry where his father was identified as Little Snake (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) placed his death date on 22 July 1889; however, this may be an error because the CIIS Registry listed his death date as 22 July 1899. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 19 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that Percy died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in C-14 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-6

Decedent: James Cornman

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 21 April 1891

James Cornman was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. James was listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). His name was recorded as James Coruman by Map (1927) and Jas. Cornman in Map (1947). He was listed in the Student Registry as from the Pine Ridge Agency and that his father was identified as Cornman (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 26 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in A-14 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: A-7

Decedent: Hanna Dechizien

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 4 May 1889

Hanna Dechizien was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. As Hanna Dechezin she was listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards, where she was identified as an Apache from the San Carlos Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Her name was recorded as Hanna Dechizen by Map (1927). She was also identified as an Apache by Yates et al. (1935). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in D-52 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-8

Decedent: Thomas Suckly

Tribal Affiliation: Mandau

Death Date: 11 April 1892

Thomas Suckly was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). A highly eroded gravestone attributed to him was present in the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center Collections (Accession Number MHI94.1.8). His name was recorded as Thoma Suckly of the Mandan in Yates et al. (1935); however, this spelling may be an error; he was record as Thomas Suckley, also of the Mandan in CIIS (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His name was recorded as Thomas Sueckly by Map (1927) and Thoma Suckley in Map (1947). CIIS Registry (1890-1906) identified his date of death as 16 April 1892. His father was Sharp Horn (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 23 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in A-8 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-9

Decedent: Laublock

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 15 April 1899

Laublock was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and ANC (1998) inventories. Laublock's tribal affiliation was recorded as Nashan in Yates et al. (1935), however this may be an error. Laublock was recorded as Alaskan in CIIS (1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) recorded a death date of 15 September 1889, however this may also be an error. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 17 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in C-13, in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: A-10

Decedent: Boise Bassford

Tribal Affiliation: Piute

Death Date: 16 April 1892

Boise Bassford was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. Boise was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) and listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards with tribal affiliation of "Paiute" (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Tribal affiliation was recorded as Pinute in Yates et al. (1935), however this may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1890-1906) placed age at death at 27 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in A-7 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-11

Decedent: Sophia Caulon

Tribal Affiliation: Oneida

Death Date: 18 January 1893

Sophia Caulon was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. She was also listed in the Student Registry where her father was identified as Moses Caulon (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) placed her death date as 19 January 1893, however this may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 17 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of tuberculosis. The decedent was interred in A-4 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-12

Decedent: Penelope Zanca

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 23 August 1887

Penelope Zanca was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventory as Penolpe Zanca and as Penlope Zaca in Map (1927) and Yates et al. (1935). As Penelope Zaen she was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards and reported as an Apache from the San Carlos Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), CIIS Cards (1879-1918), and USMHI (1982) identified her date of death as 28 August 1887. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in A-37 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-13

Decedent: Raleigh James

Tribal Affiliation: Washoe

Death Date: 18 April 1900

Raleigh James was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. His name was recorded as Baleigh James by Map (1927). He was also listed in the Student Registry where his father/guardian was identified as James Hugh (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Raleigh was listed as deceased with the agency listed as "Carson Sch. Nev." (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 20 years. The decedent was interred in C-10 in the Original Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: A-14

Decedent: Elliot

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 21 May 1889

Elliot was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) identified Elliot as a Kiowa. The decedent was interred in C-41 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). Yates et al. (1935) placed Elliot's age at death at 18 years.

Section – Plot: A-15

Decedent: George Harrison

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 12 September 1890

George Harrison was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry where his father was identified as Sun Making (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His name is recorded as Geo. Harrison in Map (1947). George was recorded as deceased in the Student Identification Cards with his home agency was listed as Cheyenne and Arapahoe (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 28 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in B-35 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-16

Decedent: Sophia Tatoff

Tribal Affiliation: Chuskon

Death Date: 6 May 1906

Sophia Tatoff was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Sophia Tetoff she was listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Her name was recorded as Sophio Tatoff by Map (1927). She was identified as Alaskan by Yates et al. (1935), however this may be an error. She was listed as Aleut by CIIS Cards (1879-1918). CIIS Cards (1879-1918) recorded her father as Matthew Tetoff. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in E-7 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-17

Decedent: Ophelia Powias

Tribal Affiliation: Oneida

Death Date: 1 February 1891

Ophelia Powias was included in the Map (1927), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Ophelia was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). She was identified as Ophelia Powlas in CIIS Registry (1890-1906), Phelia Powlas by CIIS Cards (1879-1918), and Ophela Powias in the Yates et al. (1935), Map (1947), and USMHI (1982) inventories. Her brother (guardian) was recorded as Peter Powlas (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 19 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died from hemorrhaging. The decedent was interred in B-37 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: A-18

Decedent: Warren Painter

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 30 September 1884

Warren Painter was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. A gravestone bearing his name was present in the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center Collections (Accession No. MHI94.1.4). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in B-21 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-19

Decedent: Amos LaFarmboise

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 26 November 1879

Amos LaFarmboise was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was temporarily buried in Ashland Cemetery before reburial in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery. He was recorded as Amos La Framboise in Map (1927) and Yates et al. (1935). Yates et al. (1935) identified him as a Sisselon Sioux and placed his age at death at 13 years. The decedent was interred in D-24 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-20

Decedent: Titus Deerhead

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 17 November 1886

Titus Deerhead was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Titus was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). He was identified as a San Carlos Apache in Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and his death date as 17 December 1885. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 16 years. The decedent was interred in C-39 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-21

Decedent: Luke Phillips

Tribal Affiliation: Nez Perce

Death Date: 10 January 1888

Luke Phillips was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 20 years. The decedent was interred in A-34 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: A-22

Decedent: Frances Bones

Tribal Affiliation: Comanche

Death Date: 7 May 1895

Frances Bones was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) and as deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Frances's father was identified as Bones (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 15 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of pneumonia. The decedent was interred in D-16 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-23

Decedent: Margaret Yates

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 9 December 1894

Margaret Yates was included in the Map (1927), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Margaret was listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). She was listed in the Student Registry as Margaret Yates Nahdisthilah (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) and Margaret Yates in Map (1947). School death records indicated she was from the San Carlos Agency and that her last name was Nahdisthilah. CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 21 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in D-19 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-24

Decedent: Paul Wheelock

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 14 May 1900

Paul Wheelock was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His name was recorded as Paull Wheelock in Yates et al. (1935), however this may be a typographical error. He was the son of Louise and Dennison Wheelock and his age at death was listed as 10 months (Yates et al. 1935). The decedent was interred in C-9 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-25

Decedent: Anthony Nuske

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 7 April 1887

Anthony Nuske was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) placed his death date at 7 October 1887, however this may be an error. He was 16 years old when he died. The decedent was interred in A-35 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: A-26

Decedent: Beulah Istone

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 12 August 1889

Beulah Istone was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Beulah Istone, she was listed as deceased and from the San Carlos Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Her name was recorded as Beulah Istone in Yates et al. (1935) and Map (1947) and as Beulah Istone in Map (1927). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 16 years. The decedent was interred in C-43 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-27

Decedent: Katie Dinta

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 27 May 1889

Katie Dinta was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Katie Dinta she was listed as deceased and from the San Carlos Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 15 years. The decedent was interred in D-54 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-28

Decedent: Wendell Young

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 20 April 1887

Wendell Young was included in the Map 1927, Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) placed his death date as 20 April 1885, however this may be an error. The decedent was interred in B-17 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 21 years.

Section – Plot: A-29

Decedent: Herbert J. Littlehawk

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 29 October 1889

Herbert J. Littlehawk was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). The decedent was sometimes referred to as Herbert Littlehawk (USANC (1998) and Herbert G. Littlehawk (CIIS Registry 1890-1906; Yates et al. 1935; Map 1947). His father was Little Hawk (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) placed his death date at 29 October 1895, however this may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 26 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that Herbert died of pneumonia. The decedent was interred in D-11 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: A-30

Decedent: Richard Morgan

Tribal Affiliation: Youkton

Death Date: 25 March 1891

Richard Morgan was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), Carlisle Barracks ((1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and ANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His stepfather was identified as Glass (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Richard was identified as a member of the Yankton tribe by CIIS (1890-1906) and Yates et al. (1935). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 18 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in A-16 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-31

Decedent: Fanny Gibson

Tribal Affiliation: Shawnee

Death Date: 6 December 1900

Fanny Gibson was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) records. She was also listed in the Student Registry and on Student Identification cards as deceased (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Her father was John Gibson (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 18 years. The decedent was interred in C-8 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-32

Decedent: James Shaubush

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 6 November 1889

James Shaubush was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His name was recorded as Jas. Shaubush in Map (1947). He was identified as a Chippewa in DPW (1940-2016), Yates et al. (1935), and USMHI (1982) inventories. The decedent was interred in C-45 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 16 years.

Section – Plot: A-33

Decedent: Charles Fisher

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 17 September 1886

Charles Fisher was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Charlie Fisher he was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). His name was recorded as Chas. Fisher in Map (1947). Yates et al. (1935) identified him as a member of the Crow tribe. Charles was listed as Crow and his father was Ut-solt-se-hutsonis (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in C-31 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: A-34

Decedent: Leonidas Channa

Tribal Affiliation: Mission

Death Date: 24 June 1889

Leonidas Channa was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Leonidas was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). His name was recorded as Leonidas Chanua in Yates et al. (1935), Leonidas Chanua in Map (1927) and Map (1947), and Leonidas Chawa in CIIS Registry (1890-1906), and CIIS Cards (1879-1918). He was also listed in the Student Registry where his father was identified as Aldolfo Chawa (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). CIIS Registry (1890-1906) and CIIS Cards (1879-1918) placed his death date on 24 June 1899. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed Leonidas's age at death at 15 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died from hemorrhaging of the lungs. The decedent was interred in C-16 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-35

Decedent: Alfred Jackson

Tribal Affiliation: Seneca

Death Date: 7 December 1906

Alfred Jackson was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He and his parents were listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). His name was recorded as Albert Jackson in Map (1947). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 20 years. The decedent was interred in E-8 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-36

Decedent: Olida Tapenaisiheinan

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 17 April 1888

Olida Tapenaisiheinan was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and ANC 1998 inventories. Her name was recorded as Olida Tapenaisihelinah in Yates et al. (1935) and Map (1927). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 15 years. The decedent was interred in A-25 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-37

Decedent: Young Eagle

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 28 June 1886

Young Eagle was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) placed age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in C-32 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: A-38

Decedent: Nenaco Antonio

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 26 November 1879 (1898)

Nenaco Antonio was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His name was recorded as Naneco Antonio by Map (1927). He was also listed in the Student Registry where his father was identified as Antonio (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His death date was recorded as 26 November 1898 in Yates et al. (1935); the death year recorded on his tombstone is incorrect. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 16 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of tubercular meningitis. The decedent was interred in C-20 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-39

Decedent: Horace Chatto

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: May 1888

Horace Chatto was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was listed as from the San Carlos Agency among the Student Identification Cards, where his death was recorded as 25 May 1888 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records placed his age at death at nine years old. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 19 years, but this may be an error. The decedent was interred in A-22 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: A-40

Decedent: Kawseh

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 11 April 1880

Kawseh was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The decedent was identified by Yates et al. (1935) as a Pueblo who died on 12 April 1880, but the death date may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) placed the age at death at 18 years. The decedent was interred in C-37 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-1

Decedent: Leah Road Troeller

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: May 1888

Leah Road Troeller was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Leah Roadtraveller she was listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). A gravestone bearing her name was present in the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center Collections (Accession No. MH194.1.2). School death records indicated that she was an Arapahoe from the Cheyenne & Arapahoe Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Her father was Road Traveller. She arrived at the school on 27 October 1879 at age seven and she died on 20 December 1883. She would have been 11 when she died, not 18 as listed in this record. *The Morning Star* (1883b:2) stated she was Arapaho and she died of Bright's Disease. She was identified as an Arapahoe who died on 20 December 1883 by Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Cards (1879-1918). A similar date was inscribed

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

on her gravestone in the USAHEC collections. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 18 years. The decedent was interred in B-23 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-2

Decedent: Moses Neal

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: May 1895

Moses Neal was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry where he was identified as a member of the Sac and Fox tribe (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). CIIS Registry (1890-1906) and Yates et al. (1935) identified his date of death as 10 May 1895. His father was Pah-com-way (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 18 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of heart disease. The decedent was interred in D-15 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-3

Decedent: Charles Whiteshield

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 1 February 1887

Charles Whiteshield was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His name was recorded as Chas. Whiteshield in Map (1947). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 18 years. The decedent was interred in C-30 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-4

Decedent: Martha Anton

Tribal Affiliation: Pawnee

Death Date: 5 September 1895

Martha Anton was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Martha was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) and she was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). The school death record listed her as a Pima from Pima, Arizona. Her father was Anton and she arrived on 25 February 1895 at age 15 and died on 5 September 1895. She was identified as a Pima by Yates et al. (1935), CIIS Cards (1879-1918), and CIIS Registry (1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 15 years. Her father was identified as Anton (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of tuberculosis pulmonalis. The decedent was interred in D-13 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-5

Decedent: Owen Firy

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: June 1880

Owen Firy was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. 1935, DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The school death record listed him as Owen Fire, an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. He arrived at the school on 2 February 1884 at age 17 and died on 26 June 1886. He was about 19 years old when he died. (CIIS Cards 1879-1918).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

He was identified as an Apache by Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and his death date as 26 June 1886. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 19 years. The decedent was interred in C-33 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-6

Decedent: Cora Price

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 12 April 1896

Cora Price was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Her father was Charles Price (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Her death date was recorded as 3 March 1896 by CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and 2 April 1896 by Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906). School death records listed her as Cora E. Price, a Sioux from Cheyenne River Agency (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Her father was Charles Price. She arrived on 12 November 1895 at age 17 and she died on 3 April 1896, placing her at 17-18 years old when she died. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 18 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in D-8 in the Original Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-7

Decedent: James Fox Catcher

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 2 June 1895

James Fox Catcher was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed him as Jim Foxcatcher, an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. He arrived on 2 February 1884 at age 21 and he died on 27 June 1885. James's death date was recorded as 27 June 1895 by CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and Yates et al. (1935). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 22 years. The decedent was interred in B-15 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-8

Decedent: Almeda Heavyhair

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 28 August 1890

Almeda Heavyhair was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed in the Student Registry as Ahmeda Heavy Hair (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Almeda was recorded as deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed her as Alameda Heavy Hair, a Gros Ventre from the Ft. Belknap Agency. Her uncle was listed as Lame Ponee. She arrived on 13 April 1890 at age 12 and died on 28 August 1894. Her father was Lame Bull (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) identified her as a member of the Gros Ventre tribe and her death date as 28 August 1894. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 16 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in D-20 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: B-9

Decedent: May Paisamo

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 28 April 1890

May Paisamo was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Mary Paisano she was listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Cards (1879-1918) identified her as a Pueblo. Student death records listed her as Mary Paisano, a Pueblo from the Pueblo Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Her father is Jose A. Paisano. She arrived on 24 August 1884 at age 10 and she died on 28 April 1890. She was around 16 years old when she died. The decedent was interred in C-48 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-10

Decedent: Rodger Dudzarda

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 9 September 1888

Rodger Dudzarda was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Rogers Dedzarda he was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Map (1927), Map (1947), and Yates et al. (1935) identified him as Podger Dudzardo. He was listed as an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. Rodger arrived on 4 November 1886 at age 16 and died on 9 September 1888. He was around 18 years old when he died. The decedent was interred in D-45 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-11

Decedent: Nora Izancho

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 12 November 1888

Nora Izancho was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Nora Iznacho she was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 11 years. The decedent was interred in D-46 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-12

Decedent: Aaron Yatosek

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 20 August 1888

Aaron Yatosek was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His name was recorded as Aoron Ya Isek by Map (1927). Yates et al. (1935) identified his death date as 30 August 1888, but this may be an error. The decedent was interred in D-44 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 12 years.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: B-13

Decedent: Wade Ayres

Tribal Affiliation: Catawba

Death Date: 18 January 1904

Wade Ayres was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Wade was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) and recorded as deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed him as Wade Ayres, a Catawba. His father was Davis Ayres. Wade arrived on 30 August 1903 at age 13 and he died on 1 January 1904. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 13 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of vaccine fever. The decedent was interred in B-7 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-14

Decedent: Henery Ouka

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 27 March 1882

Henery Ouka was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) recorded his death date as 27 March 1888, but this may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 22 years. The decedent was interred in A-27 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-15

Decedent: Rose

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 29 April 1881

Rose was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). She was the daughter of Long Face (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; Yates et al. 1935). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 19 years. The decedent was interred in D-33 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-16

Decedent: Eli Hunlona

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 9 March 1895

Eli Hunlona was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on his Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 23 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in D-17 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: B-17

Decedent: Ada Foxcatcher

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 19 July 1888

Ada Foxcatcher was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI 198), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed her as Ada Fox Catcher, an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. Her father was identified as Cod-ho-Kish-shay. She arrived on 2 February 1884 at age 18 and she died on 13 July 1888. She would have been around 22 years old when she died. The decedent was interred in A-18 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-18

Decedent: Given Bat

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 3 August 1885

Given Bat was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). He was identified as an Apache by Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Cards (1879-1918). Bat's guardian (uncle) was Nad-os-Tah (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records indicated that he was an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. He arrived on 2 February 1884 at age 14 and he died on 2 March 1888. He was around 18 years old at the time he died. The decedent was interred in A-30 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-19

Decedent: Wilke Sharp

Tribal Affiliation: Pawnee

Death Date: 11 January 1890

Wilke Sharp was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 21 years. The decedent was interred in C-46 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-20

Decedent: Matavito Horse

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 19 February 1882

Matavito Horse was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was simply referred to as Matavito in Map (1927) and Yates et al. (1935). Matavito was identified as the son of Genile in the USMHI (1982) inventory and of Gentle Horse by Yates et al. (1935), but this may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 16 years. The decedent was interred in D-41 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: B-21

Decedent: Mattie Occumma

Tribal Affiliation: Cherokee

Death Date: 9 November 1895

Mattie Occumma was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. A gravestone listing her name as Mattio Occumma was present in the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center Collections (Accession No. MH194.1.3). School death records listed her as Mattie Ocumma, a Cherokee (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Her father was James Ocumma. She arrived on 14 December 1893 at age 15 and she died on 9 November 1895. She was around 17 years old when she died. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died from a cerebral lesion. The decedent was interred in D-9 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-22

Decedent: Susie King

Tribal Affiliation: Chippewa

Death Date: 21 October 1891

Susie King was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identity Card where her father was identified as David King (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed her as a Chippewa from the Michigan Agency. Susie arrived on 25 October 1890 at age 16 and she died on 21 October 1891. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of typho-malarial fever. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in A-11 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-23

Decedent: Margaret Edgan

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

Margaret Edgan was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Margaret Edgar she was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed her as Margaret Edgar of the Queres tribe from the Pueblo Agency (Footnote 25 in The Memorial of Fray Alonso De Benavides 1630 [Ayer, Hodge and Lummis 1916:222–223]) notationally aligned the Queres or Keres tribe with modern Zuni Acoma and Laguna Pueblos). Her father was identified as "He roy" or "H e roy." Margaret arrived on 24 August 1884 at age 12 and she died on 3 August 1885 at age 13. Her name was recorded as Margraret Edgan in Map (1947). She was identified as a Pueblo by Yates et al. (1935), but this may be an error and as a Tueres by CIIS (1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1879-1918) recorded her death date as 3 August 1885. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 13 years. The decedent was interred in B-14 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: B-24

Decedent: Ezra Anicoon

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 3 May 1889

Ezra Anicoon was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). He was identified as Ezra Antigoon by Yates et al. (1935) and as Ezra Anigoon by CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and Map (1927). CIIS Cards (1879-1918) listed him as an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. Ezra arrived on 30 April 1887 at age 20 and he died on 30 May 1889, when he was around 22 years old. The decedent was interred in D-55 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-25

Decedent: Judith Kainkah

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 8 March 1888

Judith Kainkah was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Judith Kainkak she was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed her as Judith Kainkak, an Apache. She arrived on 30 April 1887 at age 15 and she died on 8 March 1888 at around 16 years old. The decedent was interred in A-29 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-26

Decedent: Christine Redstone

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 19 July 1899

Christine Redstone was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). She was identified as a member of the Assiniboiné by Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906). Her father was Redstone (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). CIIS Cards (1879-1918) recorded Christine's death date as 19 July 1890. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 24 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in C-15 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-27

Decedent: Maggie Lauethia

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 11 October 1889

Maggie Lauethia was included in the Map (1927), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His name was recorded as Maggie Lauethla in Map (1947). Yates et al. (1935) identified her death date as 14 October 1889, but this may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 14 years. The decedent was interred in C-44 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: B-28

Decedent: Dora

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 21 April 1888

Dora was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and Yates et al. (1935) recorded her death date as 24 April 1881. The monument stated that Dora was the daughter of Brave Bull. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 18 years. The decedent was interred in D-32 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-29

Decedent: Helen Yotsaya

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 18 April 1888

Helen Yotsaya was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Helen Yot-soza she was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed her as an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. She arrived at the school on 30 April 1887 at age 17 and she died on 13 April 1888 at age 18. Her name was recorded as Helen Yotsoza by Map (1927). Her date of death was recorded as 13 April 1888 by CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and Yates et al. (1935). The decedent was interred in A-26 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-30

Decedent: Nannie Little Robe

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 15 February 1895

Nannie Little Robe was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed Nannie Little Robe as a Cheyenne. Her father was recorded as Little Robe. Nannie arrived on 21 September 1886 at age 12 and she died on 15 February 1895 when she was around 21 years old. Nannie was sometimes referred to as Nannie Robe (ANC 1998) and Nannie Littlo in Map (1927). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 18 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of pneumo-hydrothorax. The decedent was interred in D-18 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-31

Decedent: Albert Henderson

Tribal Affiliation: Fox

Death Date: 15 September 1880

Albert Henderson was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His Student Identification Card recorded his death as 15 July 1880 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed him as a Sac & Fox from the Great Nehemia Agency. Albert arrived on 25 February 1880 at age 12. This same record recorded his departure on 15 September 1880 while listing a date of "Unknown" next to the category "Deceased." He was identified as a member of the Sac and Fox by Yates et al. (1935). The decedent was interred in D-28 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: B-32

Decedent: Dora Morning

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 2 June 1885

Dora Morning was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Dora Morning as a Cheyenne from the Cheyenne Agency. She arrived on 31 August 1882 at age 13 and she died on 25 June 1885 at around age 16. Her name was recorded as Dora In Opring by Map (1927). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Cards (1879-1918) recorded her date of death as 25 June 1885. The decedent was interred in B-16 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-33

Decedent: Beau Neal

Tribal Affiliation: Arapahoe

Death Date: 20 August 1880

Beau Neal was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was the son of Old Crow (Yates et al. 1935). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 13 years. The decedent was interred in D-26 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: B-34

Decedent: Friend Bear H.H.

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 21 May 1886

Friend Bear H.H. was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Friend Hollow Horn Bear he was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) placed the age at death at 20 years, which may be an error, while Friend's Student Identification Card listed him as 17 when he died CIIS (1879-1918). The decedent was interred in C-35 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery Map (1927).

Section – Plot: C-1

Decedent: Jack Martha

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 5 February 1888

Jack Martha was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) identified him as a member of the Lipan tribe. The decedent was interred in A-33 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery Map (1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: C-2

Decedent: Louise Thunder

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 8 February 1882

Louise Thunder was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As simply Louise, she was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). She was the daughter of Roman Nose Thunder (Yates et al. 1935). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 11 years. The decedent was interred in D-40 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-3

Decedent: Joan Louisa

Tribal Affiliation: Pima

Death Date: 8 March 1900

Joan Louisa was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Joan was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). She was also referred to as Louise Joan (USANC (1998) and Louisa Juan (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; Map 1927; Yates et al. 1935; Map (1947). Line 166 of the school death registry listed Louisa Juan as a Pima Indian (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Her father's name was Juan. She died of consumption on 20 March 1900. Student Identification Cards noted that Joan died on 29 March 1900 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 18 years. The decedent was interred in C-12 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-4

Decedent: Pariscovia Friendoff

Tribal Affiliation: Alaskan

Death Date: 29 April 1906

Pariscovia Friendoff was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Pariscovia Fredoff she was listed as an Aleut and deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). School death records listed Pariscovia Fiedoff as an Aleut who arrived on 11 July 1901 at age 14. She died on 30 April 1906 when she was around age 19 years old. The decedent was interred in E-6 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-5

Decedent: B. Norkok

Tribal Affiliation: Shoshone

Death Date: 23 May 1892

B. Norkok was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry where he was identified as William Norkok (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). He was the son of Norkok (Yates et al. 1935). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 19 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in A-6 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: C-6

Decedent: Adam McCarthy

Tribal Affiliation: Madoc

Death Date: July 1883

Adam McCarthy was included in the Map (1927), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was recorded as Adam McCarty of the Mundoe tribe by Map (1927) and Yates et al. (1935). Yates et al. (1935) recorded his date of death as 24 July 1883. The decedent was interred in A-6 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-7

Decedent: Susie Reed

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 29 July 1890

Susie Reed was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935), CIIS Cards (1879-1918), and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) recorded her death date as 29 July 1895. These records listed her as Susie Reid, an Apache. Susie arrived on 22 June 1891 at age 20. She died on 19 July 1895 when she was 24 years old. Line 140 in school death log listed Susie Reed, as an Apache who died of tuberculosis (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). The decedent was interred in D-14 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-8

Decedent: Jemina Meloxen

Tribal Affiliation: Oneida

Death Date: 6 May 1904

Jemina Meloxen was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Jemina was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed her as Jemima Metoxen, an Oneida. Her father was John Metoxen. She arrived on 11 September 1903 at age 16 and she died on 6 April 1904 when she was around 17 years old. She was recorded as Jemima Meloxen in Map (1927). The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of spinal meningitis. The decedent was interred in B-5 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-9

Decedent: Harry Greenbird

Tribal Affiliation: Chippewa

Death Date: 5 November 1895

Harry Greenbird was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry where his father was identified as James Greenbird (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). The school death record listed a Henry Greenbird as a Chippewa from Michigan. His father was recorded as Jonas Greenbird. Henry arrived on 15 September 1894 at age 12. He died on 5 November 1895 when he was around 13 years old. Another student record listed William Greenbird, a Chippewa from the Standish, Michigan Agency. His father was also listed as Jonas Greenbird. This student attended from 23 October 1893 until his dismissal on 7 July 1897 for

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

disciplinary issues. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed Harry Greenbord's age at death at 13 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of inflammatory rheumatism. The decedent was interred in D-10 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

### **Section – Plot: C-10**

**Decedent:** Albert Mekko

**Tribal Affiliation:** Seminole

**Death Date:** 30 April 1881

Albert Mekko was included in the Map (1927), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). He was sometimes referred to only as Albert (USANC 1998; Yates et al. 1935). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1879-1918) recorded his death date as 21 April 1881. The monument stated that Albert was the son of Tulsey Mekko. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1879-1918) placed his age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in D-31 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

### **Section – Plot: C-11**

**Decedent:** Dennis

**Tribal Affiliation:** Sioux

**Death Date:** 19 January 1880

Dennis was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Also known as Strikes First, he was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). His name was recorded as Denis in Map (1927) and Map (1947). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1879-1918) recorded his death date as 19 January 1881. The decedent was interred in D-30 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). CIIS Cards (1879-1918) recorded his age at death as 12 years, while Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 13 years, but this may be an error. The monument stated that Dennis was the son of Blue Tomahawk.

### **Section – Plot: C-12**

**Decedent:** Earnest (White Thunder)

**Tribal Affiliation:** (Sioux)

**Death Date:** (14 December 1880)

Earnest was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). He was recorded as Ernest by Map (1927). CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and Yates et al. (1935) recorded Earnest's death date as 14 December 1880. He was the son of Chief White Thunder (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; Yates et al. 1935). CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 18 years. The *Eadle Keatah Toh* (1881:3) referenced the death of Earnest White Thunder, a Sioux whose father was White Thunder. The decedent was interred in D-29 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). A second marker for Earnest (Ernest) is present on Plot D-12. The D-12 marker is likely in the wrong location as the information on the D-12 marker relates to the individual placed in C-12. Plot D-12 is attributed to Sanson Novan. The information provided in parentheses above represents the information and attribution of this burial to distinguish it from burial D-12.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: C-13

Decedent: Godfrey Blatcha

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 31 July 1890

Godfrey Blatcha was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His name was recorded as Godfrey Balatcha in Map (1927), and Yates et al. (1935) and as Godfrey Palatchee in CIIS Registry (1890-1906). His father was Pe-lee-san (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in B-36 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-14

Decedent: Cooking Look

Tribal Affiliation: Alaskan

Death Date: 4 January 1904

Cooking Look was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) placed the decedent's age at death at 16 years. The decedent was interred in B-8 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-15

Decedent: Alice Springer

Tribal Affiliation: Omaha

Death Date: 12 November 1883

Alice Springer was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Alice Springer as an Omaha from the Omaha Agency. Her father was James Springer. Alice arrived on 19 September 1882 at age 13 and she died on 8 January 1883. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 14 years. The decedent was interred in B-24 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-16

Decedent: Jemima John

Tribal Affiliation: Oneida

Death Date: 10 May 1896

Jemima John was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Jemima's Student Identification Card indicated that she had died at Carlisle (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). School records listed Jemima John as an Oneida from the Green Bay Agency (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Her father was identified as Henry John. Jemima arrived on 16 August 1889 at age 14 and she died on 10 May 1896 at age 19 years. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 21 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in D-7 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: C-17

Decedent: Basil E. Karden

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 20 March 1888

Basil E. Karden was included in the Map (1927), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Basil was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). His name was recorded as Basil Ekarden in CIIS Cards (1879-1918), Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935) and Map (1947). He was identified as an Apache in the USMHI (1982) inventory. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 16 years. The decedent was interred in A-28 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-18

Decedent: Margaret Davis

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 30 December 1892

Margaret Davis was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) and as deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Margaret was identified as a Chippewa in DPW (1940-2016) and the CIIS Registry (1890-1906), Yates et al. (1935), and USMHI (1982) inventories. School death records listed Margaret Davis as a Chippewa from the Michigan Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Her father was Samuel Davis. She arrived on 15 September 1889 at age 14 and she died on 31 December 1892. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed Margaret's age at death at 17 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died from consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in A-5 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-19

Decedent: Frank Green

Tribal Affiliation: Oneida

Death Date: 25 June 1898

Frank Green was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was listed in the Student Registry as Frank Green, an Oneida (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His father was James Green. Frank arrived on 28 June 1895 and died on 25 June 1898 at age 16 after being struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad (PRR) train. The death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College listed Frank's death date as 25 June 1898 whereas Frank's Student Identification Card indicated he 'Departed' on 25 June 1898 and listed him as 'Deceased' as of 28 June 1898 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 15 years. The decedent was interred in C-21 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: C-20

Decedent: Edna Etahkatoth

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 3 July 1887

Edna Etahkatoth was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was identified as Edna Betahkatoth in the Map (1927), Map (1947), and USMHI (1982) inventories. Her date at death was recorded as 8 July 1887 by Yates et al. (1935), but this may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 14 years. The decedent was interred in C-24 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-21

Decedent: Lucy Pretty Eagle

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 9 May 1884

Lucy Pretty Eagle was included in the Map (1927), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Lucy's death was recorded as 9 March 1884 on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). School records listed Lucy Pretty Eagle as a Sioux from the Rosebud Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Her father was identified as Pretty Eagle. Lucy arrived on 14 November 1883 at age 16 and she died on 9 March 1884 when she was around 16-17 years old. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 18 years, but this may be an error. The decedent was interred in B-22 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-22

Decedent: Harry Marmon

Tribal Affiliation: Pachta

Death Date: 8 February 1890

Harry Marmon was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was identified as a Pueblo by Yates et al. (1935), but this may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in C-47 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-23

Decedent: Simon Dakosu

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 22 June 1888

Simon Dakosu was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Simon Dakosin he was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Simon Dakosin as an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. His father was Nah-tin-des-en. He arrived on 4 November 1886 at age 13 and he died on 22 June 1888 when he was around 15 years old. The decedent was interred in A-20 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: C-24

Decedent: Lucia Yaitsah

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 26 May 1888

Lucia Yaitsah was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Lucia Yai-tsah she was listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Lucia Yai-tsah as an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. She arrived on 30 April 1887 at 19 years old and she died on 26 May 1888 when she was around 20 years old. Her name was recorded as Lucia Yoitsh by Map (1927). The decedent was interred in A-21 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-25

Decedent: Eva Dezay

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 22 February 1885

Eva Dezay was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Eva was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed her as Eva Dezey, an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. She arrived on 2 February 1884 at age 16 and died on 22 February 1885 when she was around 17 years old. Her date of death was recorded as 29 January 1895 in Yates et al. (1935), but this may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Cards (1879-1918) placed her age at death at 16 years. The decedent was interred in B-18 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-26

Decedent: William Snake

Tribal Affiliation: Panca

Death Date: 29 January 1882

William Snake was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His name was recorded as Wm Snake in Map (1947). William, listed as a Ponca, was the nephew of Standing Bear and recorded as dying during the winter of 1883 (*The Morning Star* 1883a:2). *The Morning Star* (1883a:2) reported that William arrived at the school with a chronic cough and eventually succumbed to bronchial tuberculosis. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 19 years. The decedent was interred in B-27 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-27

Decedent: Eric Yucy

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 13 October 1887

Eric Yucy was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His death date was identified as 23 October 1887 in the USMHI (1982) inventory and 3 October 1887 in Yates et al. (1935). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in A-36 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: C-28

Decedent: Della Aitkins

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 25 December 1900

Della Aitkins was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). School records listed her as Della T. Aitkens, a Shoshone (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Her step-father was recorded as Charles McIntosh. Della arrived on 13 December 1900 at age 17 and she died on 25 December 1900. Yates et al. (1935) also placed her age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in C-7 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-29

Decedent: Fred Harris

Tribal Affiliation: Alaskan

Death Date: 9 June 1890

Fred Harris was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. School records listed Fred Harris, also called Ko-woot-ke-ish, as a Thlinget (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Fred's father was identified as Yosk-ka. He arrived on 8 December 1887 at age 16 and he died on 9 June 1890, when he was around 19 years old. His date of death was listed as 9 June 1900 in Yates et al. (1935), but this appears to be an error. The death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College recorded the deaths of students before and after this date range but did not include Fred Harris, while the Student Identification Card listed his date of death as 9 June 1890 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). The decedent was interred in B-32 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-30

Decedent: Guy Basket

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 3 August 1885

Guy Basket was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Guy Basket as an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. His grandfather was listed as Tize-not-cle-hey. Guy arrived on 2 February 1884 at age 16 and he died on 30 August 1885 when he was around 18 years old. His date of death was listed as 3 August 1889 in Yates et al. (1935), but this appears to be an error. The death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College and the Student Identification Card listed his date of death as 30 August 1885 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) placed Guy's age at death at 18 years. The decedent was interred in B-13 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: C-31

Decedent: Henry Jones

Tribal Affiliation: Iowa

Death Date: 20 March 1880

Henry Jones was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Henry Jones as from the Iowa tribe at the Great Nehenia Agency. He arrived on 25 February 1880 at age 16 and he died on 20 March 1880 when he was still 16 years old. His name was recorded as Henery Jones in Map (1947). His age at death was listed as 20 May 1880 in Yates et al. (1935), but this may be an error. The decedent was interred in D-25 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-32

Decedent: Florence J. Burnetto

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 5 July 1888

Florence Burnetto was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. DPW (1940-2016), Yates et al. (1935) and USMHI (1982) also documented her as an Ottawa Native American. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 10 years. The decedent was interred in A-17 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-33

Decedent: Fanny Charging Shield

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 7 March 1892

Fanny Charging Shield was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as Fannie Charging Shield, a Sioux from the Pine Ridge Agency (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Her father was identified as Charging Shield. Fannie arrived on 19 February 1891 at age 16 and she died on 7 March 1892 when she was around age 17. Fanny was recorded as deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) also placed her age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in A-9 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-34

Decedent: Susia Nach Kea

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 14 May 1889

Susia Nach Kea was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Susia's Student Identification Card recorded her death as 17 May 1887 CIIS (1879-1918). These records listed Susie Nachekea as an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. She arrived on 30 April 1887 at 12 years old and died on 14 May 1889 when she was around 14 years old. She was sometimes referred to as Susia Kea (USANC (1998), and Susie Nachkea (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; Map 1927; Map 1947; Yates et al. 1935). Yates et al. (1935) also placed her age at death at 14 years. The decedent was interred in D-53 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: C-35

Decedent: Giles Hands

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 8 May 1881

Giles Hands was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). He was referred to simply as Giles in Map (1927). His age at death was listed as 18 May 1881 in Yates et al. (1935), but this may be an error. He was the son of Kooly Hands (Yates et al. (1935). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 16 years. The decedent was interred in D-36 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-36

Decedent: Maud

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 13 December 1880

Maud was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Maud's Student Identification Card recorded her death as 14 December 1880 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Maud was the first female student to pass away at the Indian school, where she succumbed to pneumonia soon after her arrival (*Eadle Keatah Toh* 1881:2). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Cards (1879-1918) placed her age at death at 17 years. The monument stated that Maud was the daughter of Chief Swift Bear. The decedent was interred in D-27 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-37

Decedent: Zeneke Uh

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

Zeneke Uh was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His name was recorded as Zenekeuh in Map (1927) and Yates et al. (1935). Zeneke's death date was recorded as 27 April 188? (illegible) by Yates et al. (1935). The decedent was interred in D-34 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-38

Decedent: Alvan

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux

Death Date: 22 March 1881

Alvan was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Also known as One That Kills Horse, he was listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). The school paper, *The School News* (1882c:4) reported that Alvan was a Sioux from the Rosebud Agency. He was the son of Roaster. When he died in 1882, *The School News* (1882c) reported that he was 13-14 years old. His death date was recorded as 29 March 1882 by Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Cards (1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 12 years, but this may be an error based on primary source documentation listing his age as 13-14. The decedent was interred in D-42 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: C-39

Decedent: Marian Patton

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 22 May 1891

Marian Patton was included in the DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Her name was recorded as Miriam Patton and she was included as Map (1927), and Yates et al. (1935) inventories and Miriam Patton Dahnasalet in CIIS Registry (1890-1906). She was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed her as Miriam Patton, an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. Marian arrived on 4 November 1886 at age 13 and she died on 22 May 1895 when she was around age 23. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS (1890-1906) recorded her death date as 22 May 1896. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 23 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of pulmonary tuberculosis. The decedent was interred in D-5 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: C-40

Decedent: Eva Inosaïen

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 31 July 1888

Eva Inosaïen was included in the Map (1927), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. A student card lists her as Eva Anosaïen, a Chiricahua Apache from the San Carlos agency. Her Indian name is listed as A-no-sai-en and her mother's name is listed as Naw-seh. She arrived on 8 December 1886 at 15 years old and died on 31 July 1888, around 17 years old. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in D-43 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-1

Decedent: Wash E. He

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

Wash E. He was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was sometimes referred to only as Wash He (USANC (1998) and Wash E. He' (Map 1927). *The Morning Star* (1885:5) recorded Washehe as an Arapaho. *The Red Man* (September/October 1890:6) recorded him as an Arapahoes and the Sergeant of Scouts. *The Morning Star* (1885:5) noted that he died on 29 January 1885 from consumption. The decedent was interred in B-19 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-2

Decedent: Reuben Tanpeds

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 13 April 1897

Reuben Tanpeds was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). He was identified as Reuben Tahpeds in the USMHI (1982) and Map (1947) inventories, Reuben Tahpess in CIIS Registry (1890-1906), and Reuben Tahpeos in Map (1927) and Yates et al. (1935). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906)

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

recorded his death date as 13 April 1899. His father was Big Belly (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 19 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in C-18 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-3

Decedent: Alfred

Tribal Affiliation: Wichita

Death Date: 16 December 1882

Alfred was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Alfred Charko he was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 15 years. *The School News* recorded that Alfred, a Wichita, died on 16 December 1882 (*The School News*, No.7, page 3, December 1882). The decedent was interred in B-29 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-4

Decedent: Samuel Gilbert

Tribal Affiliation: Winnchaga

Death Date: 21 October 1895

Samuel Gilbert was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His name was recorded as Sammul Gilbert by Map (1927). School records listed Samuel Gilbert as a Winnebago from the Omaha & Winnebago Agency (CIIS 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His father was recorded as White Gull. Samuel arrived on 1 September 1895 at age 19 and he died on 24 October 1895 at age 19 from pneumonia. He was identified as a member of the Winnebago tribe by Yates et al. (1935), but this may be an error. His death date was recorded as 24 October 1895 by Yates et al. (1935), which may also be incorrect. The decedent was interred in D-12 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-5

Decedent: Henry Morning

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 28 March 1889

Henry Morning was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His name was recorded as Henery Morning in Map (1947). He was identified as a Cheyenne in the DPW (1940-2016) and USMHI (1982) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 18 years. The decedent was interred in D-49 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-6

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at D-6 was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. This Unknown is more likely to be a Native American interment than other Unknowns in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery due to the location, which is surrounded by other Native American graves in Section D. Although still uncertain, this plot would bring the total number of Native American interments to 181.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: D-7

Decedent: John Bull

Tribal Affiliation: Grosvontre

Death Date: 7 May 1891

John Bull was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry as deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed John Bull as a Gros Ventre from the Ft. Belknap Agency. His father was recorded as Bull Easily Killed. John arrived on 13 April 1890 at age 14 and died of consumption on 7 May 1891 when he was around 15 years old. A gravestone attributed to him was present in the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center Collections (Accession No. MH194.1.1). John's tribal affiliation was sometimes listed as Grosvantre (USANC 1998; USMHI 1982) and Gros Ventre (Yates et al. 1935). The decedent was interred in A-13 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-8

Decedent: Edward Upright

Tribal Affiliation: Sissalon Sioux

Death Date: 5 March 1881

Edward Upright was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His date of death was recorded as 5 May 1881 by Yates et al. (1935) and 5 March 1892 in DPW (1940-2016). The decedent was interred in D-35 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 16 years.

Section – Plot: D-9

Decedent: Galeb Kechjolay

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 13 April 1889

Galeb Kechjolay was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Galeb was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed him as Caleb Kechjolay, an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. He arrived on 4 November 1886 at age 14 and died on 13 April 1889 when he was around 17 years old. His name was also recorded as Caleb Kechjolay by Map (1927), Map (1947), and Yates et al. (1935). The decedent was interred in D-51 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-10

Decedent: Roderick

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 15 June 1887

Roderick was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Roderick Fatty he was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 16 years. The decedent was interred in C-25 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: D-11

Decedent: Myra Kiecha

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 13 April 1889

Myra Kiecha was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. School death records listed her as Mira Kie-Cha, an Apache from the San Carlos Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Myra arrived on 30 April 1887 at age 19 and she died on 31 March 1889 when she was around 21 years old. Her date of death was recorded as 31 April 1881 by Yates et al. (1935), but this was an error as the above referenced death records indicated that she arrived at the school in 1887 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). The decedent was interred in D-50 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-12

Decedent: Ernest (Sanson Novan)

Tribal Affiliation: Sioux (Unknown)

Death Date: 14 December 1880 (Unknown)

The marker for plot D-12 identifies this as the grave of Ernest, Son of Chief White Thunder, Sioux, December 14, 1880. However, the cemetery record of interment, DA Form 2122, lists the burial at D-12 as that of Sanson Novan with a notation reading "Headstone shows Ernest, Son of White Thunder". Sanson Novan was originally interred in D-48 in the Indian School Cemetery. The date of death for Sanson Novan is unknown, however, surrounding interments within the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery indicates a death year of 1889. The information provided in parentheses above presents what is believed to be the affiliation of this burial.

Section – Plot: D-13

Decedent: Isabel Kelcusay

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 25 December 1884

Isabel Kelcusay was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Student death records listed her as Mabel Kelcusaway, an Apache (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Mabel arrived on 2 February 1884 at age 15 and she died on 25 December 1884 when she was around 15-16 years old. The decedent was interred in B-20 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-14

Decedent: Pedro Saahez

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: May 1886

Pedro Saahez was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was sometimes identified as Pedro Saachez (USMHI (1982)). Yates et al. (1935) identified him as a Pueblo who died on 3 May 1888, but this information may be erroneous. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 18 years. The decedent was interred in C-36 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: D-15

Decedent: Corrine Simohtie

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 11 January 1886

Corrine Simohtie was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Her name was recorded as Corine Simohtie by Map (1927). She was recorded as a Pueblo by Yates et al. (1935), which may be an error, and a Queres by CIIS Cards (1879-1918). Her father was Jose Marie (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in C-38 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-16

Decedent: Sibyl Marko

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 11 February 1888

Sibyl Marko was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Student death records listed her as Sibyl Marks, an Apache from the San Carlos Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Sibyl arrived on 30 April 1887 at age 18 and she died on 11 February 1888 when she was around 19 years old. Her name was recorded as Sibyl Marko by Map (1927). The decedent was interred in A-32 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-17

Decedent: Kate Rosskidwits

Tribal Affiliation: Wichita

Death Date: 10 January 1882

Kate Rosskidwits was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Kate Ross she was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Her name was recorded as Kate Ross Kedih by Yates et al. (1935) and Kate Ross Kedhits in Map (1927), and Kate Rosskidihits in Map (1947). *Eadle Keatah Toh* (1882:2) and *The School News* (1882:3) stated that she was a Wichita. Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 18 years. The decedent was interred in D-39 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-18

Decedent: John Bytzolay

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

John Bytzolay was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As John Bitclay he was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). His name was recorded as John Bitzolay by Map (1927). Yates et al. (1935) identified him as John Bitzalay, a Navajo who passed away on 10 March 1883. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 27 years. The decedent was interred in B-26 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: D-19

Decedent: Samuel John

Tribal Affiliation: Noxperie

Death Date: 11 February 1888

Samuel John was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Samuel was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Samuel John as a Nez Perce. He arrived on 20 February 1880 at age 12 and he died on 11 February 1888 when he was around 20 years old. He was identified as a member of the Nez Perce by CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and Yates et al. (1935). The decedent was interred in A-31 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-20

Decedent: Rebecca Little Wolf

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 18 September 1885

Rebecca Little Wolf was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Rebecca Little Wolf as a Nez Perce from the Ponca Agency. Her father was recorded as He-lu-let-ka. Rebecca arrived on 22 October 1883 at age 16 and she died on 18 September 1895 when she was around 18 years old. Her name was recorded as Rebcra Little Wolf by Map (1927) and Rebecca Littlewolfe in Map (1947). She was identified as a Nez Perce in the Yates et al. (1935) and USMHI (1982) inventories. The decedent was interred in C-40 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-21

Decedent: Minnie Topa

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 28 May 1891

Minnie Topa was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The Student Registry and Minnie's Student Identification Card recorded her death as 28 August 1894 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed her as Minnie Lopa, a Pawnee from the Pawnee Agency. Her uncle was recorded as George Washington. Minnie arrived on 31 August 1882 at age 11 and departed on 28 August 1894. Her student card lists the word "Unknown" next to the category 'Deceased', rather than providing a date. However, the date of departure on her student card, 28 August 1894, is consistent with the date of death listed in the Student death registry. Line 134 of the school death registry listed Minnie Topa as a Pawnee; she was also identified as a Pawnee by Yates et al. (1935). She died in August of 1894 from tuberculosis (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 23 years. The decedent was interred in D-21 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: D-22

Decedent: Rudolph Esenday

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 1 March 1889

Rudolph Esenday was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards where his date of death was recorded as 10 March 1889 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). School records listed Rudolph Esenday as an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. His father was named Mah-chi-no-teth-lo. Rudolph arrived on 4 November 1886 at age 16; he departed the school on 1 March 1889 and died on 1 April 1889 when he was around 18 years old. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 19 years, but this may be an error. His name was recorded as Rudolph Esendy by Map (1927). The decedent was interred in D-47 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-23

Decedent: Kate Helen Adam

Tribal Affiliation: Crow

Death Date: 17 August 1903

Kate Adam was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was identified as Kate Adam in the USANC (1998) inventory and Kate Helen Adams in Map (1927). School death records listed her as Katie Helen Adams, a Crow from the Crow Agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Her father was recorded as Joseph Knot. Kate arrived on 24 November 1900 at age 17 and she died on 17 August 1903 when she was around 20 years old. Her father was identified as Joseph Krist (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) and *The Red Mand and Helper* (1903a:2) reported that she died from consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in C-1 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-24

Decedent: Sara Smith

Tribal Affiliation: Sashone

Death Date: 12 March 1898

Sara Smith was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as deceased in the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed a Sara K. Smith as a Shoshone from Ft. Hall, Idaho and by Yates et al. (1935). Her father was Charlie B. Smith. Sara arrived on 1 July 1897 at age 11 and she died on 12 March 1898 when she was around 12 years old. The decedent was interred in D-2 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-25

Decedent: Robert Scott

Tribal Affiliation: Seneca

Death Date: 30 December 1900

Robert Scott was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998). He was also listed in the Student Registry where his father was identified as King Scott (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 14 years. The decedent was interred in C-6 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: D-26

Decedent: Bishop L. Shield

Tribal Affiliation: Grosvontre

Death Date: 30 July 1890

Bishop L. Shield was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Bishop's tribal affiliation was sometimes listed as Grosvantre (USMHI 1982; USANC 1998) and Gros Ventre (CIIS Registry 1890-1906; Yates et al. 1935). His father was Little Shield (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 17 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of pneumonia. The decedent was interred in B-34 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-27

Decedent: Peter Howe

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 5 June 1896

Peter Howe's gravesite did not appear on the 1927 map of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). Peter Howe was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His Student Identification Card recorded Peter as deceased (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Peter Howe as an Assiniboiné from the Ft. Peck Agency. Peter arrived on 15 April 1890 at age 16 and he died on 5 June 1896 when he was around 22 years old. Line 150 of the death registry listed his father's name as 'Checker' and stated that he died of pulmonary tuberculosis (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Peter was identified as an Assiniboiné in DPW (1940-2016), Yates et al. (1935), and USMHI (1982) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 22 years.

Section – Plot: D-28

Decedent: Helen Fritias

Tribal Affiliation: Alaskan

Death Date: 14 December 1903

Helen Fritias was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed in the Student Registry and on Student Identification Cards where she is identified as Helen Fraties (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Helen arrived on 25 October 1898 at age 13 and she died on 14 December 1903 when she was around 18 years old. Her father was John Fraties (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) recorded her date of death as 14 December 1909, but this may be an error. Her death was announced in the 18 December issue of the *Red Man and Helper* (1903c:2). The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in B-9 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: D-29

Decedent: Launy Shorty

Tribal Affiliation: Piegan

Death Date: 16 February 1882

Launy Shorty was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Launy was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) recorded the date of death as 16 February 1892 while CIIS Registry (1890-1906) defined it as 16 February 1890. Launy's father was Shorty (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed the decedent's age at death at 18 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in A-10 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-30

Decedent: Tabitha Carroll

Tribal Affiliation: Arapahoe

Death Date: 18 February 1893

Tabitha Carroll was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed in the Student Registry and on a Student Identification Card where her date of death was recorded as 3 February 1893 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed Tabitha Carroll as an Arapahoe from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency. Her father was recorded as Coming on Horseback. Tabitha arrived on 14 November 1889 at 14 and she died on 3 February 1893 when she was around 18 years old. Her name was recorded as Tabitha Carrol by Map (1947) and Yates et al. (1935). The school death registry recorded that she died of consumption (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). The decedent was interred in A-3 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-31

Decedent: Anastasia Achwak

Tribal Affiliation: Alaskan

Death Date: 20 June 1904

Anastasia Achwak was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) and recorded as deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Anastasia Achwak as an Alieut. Anastasia arrived on 11 July 1901 at age 13 and she died on 20 June 1903 when she was around 16 years old. *The Red Man and Helper* (1903b:3) reported that 'Nasia Achwat,' "has been living in Moorestown for two years; missed only two Sundays from Sunday school during two years." The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of tuberculosis. The death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College reported that an Auotosia Achwock died on 20 June 1904 of tuberculosis. The decedent was interred in B-6 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: D-32

Decedent: Jane Lumpfoot

Tribal Affiliation: Arapahoe

Death Date: 20 May 1887

Jane Lumpfoot was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Jane Lumpfoot, as an Arapahoe. Jane arrived on 21 September 1886 at age 10 and she died on 20 May 1887 when she was around 10-11 years old. The decedent was interred in C-29 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-33

Decedent: Frank Cushing

Tribal Affiliation: Pueblo

Death Date: 22 July 1881

Frank Cushing was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Frank Cushing as a Pueblo. His father's name was Kuh-tsaitiwa. Frank arrived on 30 July 1880 and he died on 22 July 1881. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 13 years. Frank Cushing's death was noted in *The School News* (1881b:4) where he was identified as a friend of John Menaul. The decedent was interred in D-38 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-34

Decedent: William Sammers

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 21 May 1888

William Sammers was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 20 years. The decedent was interred in A-23 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-35

Decedent: Seth Cantanita

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 8 July 1887

Seth Cantanita was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The decedent was interred in C-23 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 18 years.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: D-36

Decedent: Abe Lincoln

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 17 January 1880

Abe Lincoln was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was sometimes referred to as Abe Lincon (USANC 1998; Map 1947). The monument stated that Abe was the son of Antelope. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 16 years. The *Eadle Keatah Toh* (1880:3) recorded that Abraham Lincoln was a Cheyenne who died of pleuro phemonia. The decedent was interred in D-23 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-37

Decedent: Fred Senachi

Tribal Affiliation: Sax and Fox

Death Date: 5 November 1896

Fred Senachi was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry as Fred Senache (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). A highly eroded gravestone attributed to him was present in the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center Collections (Accession No. MH194.1.7). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) recorded his tribal affiliation as Sac and Fox and date of death as 5 June 1896. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 16 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of pulmonary tuberculosis. The decedent was interred in D-4 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: D-38

Decedent: Delia Williams

Tribal Affiliation: Chippewa

Death Date: 29 April 1905

Delia Williams was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed in the Student Registry where her death date was recorded as 20 May 1905 (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed Delia Williams as a Chippewa from the Michigan Agency. Delia arrived on 4 October 1903 at age 19 and she died on 2 May 1905 when she was around 21 years old. Yates et al. (1935) also placed her age at death at 21 years. Her father's name was Wm Ka-yah-yash (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Her name was recorded as Delia Wiwiams by Map (1927). *The Arrow* (1905b:3) recorded that Adelia Williams died from consumption.

Section – Plot: D-39

Decedent: Edward Angelook

Tribal Affiliation: Alaskan

Death Date: 24 September 1905

Edward Angelook was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) as Edward Angalook, he was recorded as deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed him as Alaskan. Edward arrived on 23 November 1903 at age 18 and he died on 24 September 1905 when he was around 20 years old. He died of tuberculosis. The decedent was interred in E-3 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: D-40

Decedent: John Quagin

Tribal Affiliation: Chippewa

Death Date: 17 December 1905

John Quagin was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry where his death date was recorded as 19 December 1905 (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death as 19 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of lung fever. The decedent was interred in E-4 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-1

Decedent: Hayes

Tribal Affiliation: Northern Arapahoe

Death Date: 15 April 1882

Hayes was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. According to his Student Identification Card Hayes died on 15 April 1882 (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). He was identified as the son of Friday in the Yates et al. (1935) and USMHI (1982) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 12 years. The decedent was interred in B-31 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). According to his student card, Hayes was a 9-year-old Arapaho student from the Shoshone & Bannock agency. He arrived on 11 March 1881 and his father, Bill Friday, was a butcher. He died at the age of 10 on 15 April 1882.

Section – Plot: E-2

Decedent: Lena Carr

Tribal Affiliation: Pueblo

Death Date: 11 June 1887

Lena Carr was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Lena Carr as Queres from the Pueblo Agency (Footnote 25 in *The Memorial of Fray Alonso De Benavides 1630* [Ayer, Hodge and Lummis 1916:222–223] notationally aligned the Queres or Keres tribe with modern Zuni Acoma and Laguna Pueblos). Her father was named Heco. Lena arrived on 4 February 1881 when she was 9 and a half years old and she died on 11 June 1887. A highly eroded gravestone attributed to her was present in the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center Collections (Accession No MH194.1.6). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 15 years. *The School News* (1881a:3) from 1881 identified Lena Carr as a six-year-old Pueblo tacking up a picture. The decedent was interred in C-26 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-3

Decedent: Edward Hensley

Tribal Affiliation: Winnebaloo

Death Date:

Edward Hensley was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

1890-1906). These records listed Edward Hensley as a Winnebago from the Omaha and Winnebago Agency. He was the ward of Julia Prophet. Edward arrived on 7 September 1895 and he died on 29 June 1899. His age was listed as 17. Yates et al. (1935) reported that he was a Winnebago who died on 29 January 1889, but the death date may be erroneous. Alternatively, Edward's death date was recorded by CIIS Cards (1879-1918) as 29 June 1899. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 20 years. He died a victim of pneumonia (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). The decedent was interred in C-19 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-4

Decedent: Dickens

Tribal Affiliation: Northern Arapahoe

Death Date: 22 January 1883

Dickens was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). His student card cited that Dickens was an Arapahoe from the Shoshone & Bannock agency. He arrived on 11 March 1881 at the age of 14 and died on 22 January 1883. The notation under "Home Address" reads Sharp Nose {2nd Chief}. Yates et al. (1935) placed the decedent's age at death at 15 years. The decedent was interred in B-28 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-5

Decedent: Geoffrey Iskie

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 5 July 1889

Geoffrey Iskie was included in the Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed him as Geoffrey Iskee, an Apache from the San Carlos Agency. His father was identified as Tarosena. Geoffrey arrived on 4 November 1886 and he died on 5 July 1889. His age was listed as 14. His name was recorded as Geoffrey Iskee by Map (1927) and Georrey Iskie in Map (1947). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 17 years, but this may be an error. The decedent was interred in C-42 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-6

Decedent: George Rusk

Tribal Affiliation: Chippewa

Death Date: 21 June 1891

George Rusk was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry where his father was identified as John W. Rusk (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). George's date of death was recorded as 21 June 1881 (Yates et al. 1935), but this may be an error. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 15 years. George died of an inflammation of the bowels (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). The decedent was interred in A-12 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: E-7

Decedent: Elsie Davis

Tribal Affiliation: Cheyenne

Death Date: 16 July 1898

Elsie Davis was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed in the Student Registry CIIS Registry (1890-1906) and as deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records listed Elsie Davis as a Cheyenne of the Cheyenne Agency. The school death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College also listed Elsie Davis as a Cheyenne. Elsie arrived on 21 May 1890 and she died on 16 July 1893. Her name was recorded as Ellsie Deer Head by Yates et al. (1935), but this may be an error. Her father was identified as Bull Bear (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 16 years. Her father's name was Bull Bear. Elsie died of consumption on 16 July 1893. The decedent was interred in A-1 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-8

Decedent: Melissa Metoxen

Tribal Affiliation: Oneida

Death Date: 6 April 1893

Melissa Metoxen was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed Melissa Metoxen as an Oneida. Her father's name was Jonas Metoxen. Melissa arrived on 19 September 1895 and she died on 6 April 1897. Her age was listed as 14 years. She was recorded as Melisso Metoxen in Map (1927) and Melissa Metoxon in Map (1947). Her date of death was recorded as 6 April 1897 by CIIS Registry (1890-1906) and Yates et al. (1935). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 16 years. She died of tuberculosis (CIIS Registry 1890-1906) as also reported in school death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College. The decedent was interred in D-3 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-9

Decedent: Ida Bennet

Tribal Affiliation: Klainath

Death Date: 18 March 1898

Ida Bennet was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935), CIIS Cards (1879-1918), Map (1927), and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) recorded her name as Ida Bennett. School death records listed Ida Bennett as from the Klamath tribe. Ida arrived on 26 July 1897 and she died on 18 March 1898. Her age was listed as 13 years. CIIS Cards (1879-1918) recorded her death date as 3 March 1898. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 14 years. The school death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College listed Ida Bennett, Klamath's death as 18 March 1898 at age 14. *The Indian Helper* (1897:3) reported that Ida Bennett's "button holes are a delight to the eye." The decedent was interred in D-1 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: E-10

Decedent: Sarah Kirk

Tribal Affiliation: Kickapoo

Death Date: 6 March 1901

Sarah Kirk was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed her as Sara Cook Kirk, a Kickapoo. Sarah arrived on 27 September 1899 and she died on 6 March 1901. Her age was listed as 15. Her name was recorded as Sarah Kink by Map (1927). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 17 years, but this may be an error. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of consumption (tuberculosis). The school death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College also listed Sara Kirk as a Kickapoo who died on 6 March 1900 from consumption. The decedent was interred in A-5 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-11

Decedent: Lucy Spalding

Tribal Affiliation: Alaskan

Death Date: 25 March 1905

Lucy Spalding was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as deceased in the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed her as Alaskan. Lucy arrived on 24 October 1903 and she died on 25 March 1905. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 16 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of tuberculosis and the death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College reported that she was 16 years old when she died of tuberculosis. The decedent was interred in B-1 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-12

Decedent: Mabel Stock

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 16 August 1904

Mabel Stock was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was also listed in the Student Registry as Mabel Stack (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) listed her tribal affiliation as Alaskan. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 12 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in B-4 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: E-13

Decedent: Samuel Flying Horse

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 11 May 1893

Samuel Flying Horse was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918) and he was in the CIIS Registry (1890-1906). These records listed Samuel Flying Horse as a Sioux from the Pine Ridge Agency. His father was recorded as Flying Horse. Samuel arrived on 24 June 1891 and he died on 31 May 1893. His age was listed as 18 years. Yates et al. (1935) listed his tribal affiliation as Sioux. Yates et al. (1935) recorded his date of death as 11 March 1893, but this may be an error. CIIS Registry (1890-1906) noted that he died of consumption (tuberculosis). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 20 years. The death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College reported that he died at age 20 from consumption. Samuel's death was noted in the 2 June 1893 edition of the *Indian Helper* (1893:3). The decedent was interred in A-2 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-14

Decedent: Edward Spott

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 18 April 1896

Edward Spott was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His name was recorded as Edward Pullyallup by Yates et al. (1935), which was probably an error; his tribal affiliation was listed as Puyallup by CIIS Registry (1890-1906). His father was Marcellus Spott (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 18 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that Edward died of consumption (tuberculosis). *The Red Man* (1896:1) reported that Edward Spott was from the Puyallup tribe. He was depicted in the Class of 1896 photograph. The decedent was interred in D-6 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-15

Decedent: Frederick Skahsojah

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 3 June 1887

Frederick Skahsojah was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 17 years. The decedent was interred in C-27 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). The decedent affiliated with this plot was recorded as "Hayes" in Map (1947), however this was likely an error. Other inventories have placed Hayes in Plot E-1 (Map 1927; Yates et al. 1935; DPW 1940-2016; USMHI 1982; USANC 1998).



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: E-16

Decedent: Horace

Tribal Affiliation: Northern Arapahoe

Death Date: 12 June 1882

Horace was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Horace was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). He was the son of Washington (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; Yates et al. 1935). Yates et al. (1935) placed his age at death at 14 years. *The Morning Star* (1882:3) reported that Horace was a Northern Arapaho who died of an unknown disease. The decedent was interred in B-30 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-17

Decedent: George Eli

Tribal Affiliation: Piegan

Death Date: 7 April 1891

George Eli was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. George was recorded as deceased in the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). He was also listed in the Student Registry where he was identified as George Ell (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). School death records listed George Ell as a Piegan from the Blackfeet, Montana agency (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His father was Louis Ell. George arrived on 26 March 1890 and he died on 7 April 1891. His age was recorded as 17 years. His father/guardian was identified as Louis Ell (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 19 years. The death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College reported that he died from a hemorrhage at age 18. The decedent was interred in A-15 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). Yates et al. (1935) noted that the marker was a tribute from his schoolmates.

Section – Plot: E-18

Decedent: Ellen Macey

Tribal Affiliation: Umpqua

Death Date: 1 April 1905

Ellen Macey was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as deceased among the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card where she was identified as a member of the Umpqua tribe (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed Ellen Macy as an Umpqua. Her father was recorded as Charles Macy. Ellen arrived on 3 October 1903 and she died on 3 April 1905. Her age was listed as 14 years. Ellen's name was recorded as Allen Macey in Map (1947). Yates et al. (1935) placed her age at death at 16 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of consumption (tuberculosis). The death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College reported that she died of tuberculosis when she was 16 years old. *The Arrow* (1905a:3) reported that Ella Macy died from consumption. She was characterized as a "sterling character" and "will be greatly missed" (*The Arrow* 1905a:3). The decedent was interred in E-1 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: E-19

Decedent: Tomicock

Tribal Affiliation: Eskimo

Death Date: 8 April 1900

Tomicock was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI 1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. It is unclear if Tomicock was male or female. Tomicock was listed as deceased in the Student Registry and on the Student Information Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed Tomiclock as an Alaskan. Tomicock arrived on 14 November 1897 and died on 8 April 1900. The decedent's age was listed as 12 years. A gravestone listing the name as Tamicock was present in the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center Collections (Accession No. MH194.1.5). CIIS Cards (1879-1918) recorded Tomicock as an Alaskan. Yates et al. (1935) placed the decedent's age at death at 13 years, which is likely an error. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) recorded it at 15 years and the death registry transcribed by Dickinson College reported that Tomicock was an Eskimo who died of consumption at age 15 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) also reported that Tomicock died of consumption (tuberculosis). The decedent was interred in C-11 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-20

Decedent: Ida Sanakawitgate

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 19 February 1903

Ida Sanakawitgate was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed in the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card as Ada Sanekwitsegats (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed Ada Sanakwitsegats as a Paiute. Her father was recorded as Sanakhutsegats. Ida arrived on 27 August 1901 and she died on 19 February 1903. Her name was recorded as Ada Sanakawitgate by Map (1927). She was recorded by Yates et al. (1935) as a member of the Piute tribe. Her father was Harrison Sanekwitsegats (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 16 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of spinal meningitis. The death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College reported that her father's first name was Harrison and that she died from spinal meningitis when she was 16 years old. The decedent was interred in C-2 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-21

Decedent: George Bearsarm

Tribal Affiliation: Grosvontre

Death Date: 8 January 1903

George Bearsarm was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). George's tribal affiliation was sometimes listed as Grosvantre (USANC 1998) and Gros Ventre (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906; Yates et al. 1935). His father was identified as Bear's Arm (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 19 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died of appendicitis. The decedent was interred in C-3 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: E-22

Decedent: Anna Vereskin

Tribal Affiliation: Aleute

Death Date: 30 September 1900

Anna Vereskin was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed in the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card as Annie Vereskin (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). CIIS Cards (1879-1918) and Yates et al. (1935) recorded her death date as 30 September 1901. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 11 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that she died of diphtheria. *The Red Man and Helper* (1901:2) reported that Annie Nereskin was a student from Alaska. The decedent was interred in C-4 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-23

Decedent: Lottie Sireech

Tribal Affiliation: Ute

Death Date: 28 January 1906

Lottie Sireech was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was listed as deceased in the Student Registry and on her Student Identification Card (CIIS Cards 1879-1918; CIIS Registry 1890-1906). These records listed a Lattie Sireech as a Ute. Her father's name was recorded as Charles Sireech. Lottie arrived on 12 November 1903 and she died on 28 January 1906. Her age is listed as 12 years. Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed her age at death at 25 years. The death registry as transcribed by Dickinson College reported that a Lattie Siruch was a Ute who died at age 16 years. The decedent was interred in E-5 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-24

Decedent: Wilbur Deehism

Tribal Affiliation: Apache

Death Date: 9 June 1890

Wilbur Deehism was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. As Wilbur Dechezin he was also listed as deceased among the Student Identification Cards (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Wilbur Dechezin and Hanna Dechizien were both Apaches from the San Carlos agency. They arrived on the same day, 30 April 1887. Hanna was 15 and Wilbur was 22 when they arrived. They died a year apart; Hanna passed away on 4 May 1889 and Wilbur departed on 9 June 1890. His age was listed as 22 years. Wilbur and Hanna were possibly related. Yates et al. (1935) placed Wilbur's age at death at 23 years, but this may be an error based upon information recorded in primary source documentation. The decedent was interred in B-33 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: E-25

Decedent: James Wolfe

Tribal Affiliation: Sax and Fox

Death Date: 17 September 1904

James Wolfe was included in the Map (1927), Yates et al. (1935), DPW (1940-2016), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was also listed in the Student Registry (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). His name was listed as James Wolf, a member of the Sac and Fox tribe by Yates et al. (1935). Yates et al. (1935) and CIIS Registry (1890-1906) placed his age at death at 23 years. The CIIS Registry (1890-1906) reported that he died from hemorrhaging. The decedent was interred in B-2 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927).

Section – Plot: E-26

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at E-26 was included in the Yates et al. (1935), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: E-27

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at E-27 was included in the Yates et al. (1935), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: E-28

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at E-28 was included in the Yates et al. (1935), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: E-29

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at E-29 was included in the Yates et al. (1935), Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: E-30

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at E-30 was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: E-31

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at E-31 was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: E-32

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at E-32 was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: E-33

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at E-33 was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: E-34

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at E-34 was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: F-1

Decedent: Susan Lorraine Logan

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 21 February 1947

Susan Lorraine Logan was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Her date of death was recorded as 24 February 1947 in the USMHI (1982) inventory and 27 February 1947 in Map (1947). The monument stated that Susan Lorraine Logan was the daughter of Captain P.S. Logan, USA. Susan Lorraine was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death potentially occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: F-2

Decedent: Wallace Derryman

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 11 July 1910

Wallace Derryman was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He does not appear in any of the earlier inventories including Map (1927) and Yates et al. (1935). Information specifically on Wallace Derryman originated largely from QMC Form No. 14, dated 9 August 1940 (DPW 1940-2016). The card stated that Derryman died on 11 July 1910 at the age of 20 years. His grave was not marked and it was discovered when digging for a water line. It has been assumed that Derryman was found in the vicinity of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery, however there was no evidence to indicate where on Carlisle Barracks the remains were encountered. Derryman's remains were reinterred on 11 July 1940.

Wallace Derryman is recognized as the same person listed on the Student Identification Cards as Wallace Bergman/Berryman (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). Wallace was a Seminole from Shawnee, Oklahoma. When he arrived on 20 August 1906, he was a 20-year-old orphan brought to Carlisle by Miss Sadie Robertson. A physical record card dated 22 March 1910 from the Carlisle Indian School identified a Wallace Perryman, a Seminole from Oklahoma with the same background as Wallace Bergman/Berryman. An unidentified card for Wallace Peryman (Bergman) Berryman listed him as from Wewaka, Indian Territory and Mrs. Nellie Rander as his guardian. An Outing Record listed Berryman's home address as with Mrs. Mollie Yeager in Sylviace, Oklahoma. Patron listings on the Identification Card indicated that Wallace spent much of his time working with local community members at part of the Outing program. The last listing indicated he returned to Carlisle on 13 May 1910; beneath this listing the card is an undated annotation that Wallace went to the hospital for an operation. According to this card, he died on 12 July 1910.

Section – Plot: F-3

Decedent: John Charles

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 17 September 1947

John Charles was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. His date of death was recorded as 2 September 1947 in the USMHI (1982) inventory. The monument stated that John was the son of PFC D.C. Charles, USA. John Charles was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death potentially occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-4

Decedent: Infant Son of A.W. Kimbell

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 18 October 1947

Infant Son was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Infant was the son of PFC A.W. Kimbell, USA. The decedent was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The child was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death potentially occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: F-5

Decedent: Infant Son and Shirley Leonard

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 1 February and 12 February 1948

Infant Son and Shirley Leonard were included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Shirley Leonard's date of death was recorded as 2 February 1949 in the USMHI (1982) inventory. The monument stated that Infant Son and Shirley Leonard were infant twins of 1LT W.E. Leonard, USA. The twins were military dependents and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedents were interred in the same grave plot after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Deaths occurred after Map (1947) was generated and inclusion of these decedents may represent undated annotations to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-6

Decedent: Loren Dale Roemeling

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 17 February 1948

Loren Dale Roemeling was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Loren Dale Roemeling was the son of SSGT H.G. Roemeling, USA. Loren Dale was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-7

Decedent: Infant Weeks

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 10 June 1948

Infant Weeks was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Her date of death was recorded as 4 June 1948 in the USMHI (1982) inventory. The monument stated that Infant Weeks was the daughter of B.E. Weeks, III, USAF. She was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-8

Decedent: Infant Christovich

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 1 August 1948

Infant Christovich was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that the infant was the son of SSGT A.A. Christovich, USA. The child was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: F-9

Decedent: Infant Klopp

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 5 February 1950

Infant Klopp was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that the infant was the son of CPT H.W. Klopp, USA. The child was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-10

Decedent: Betty Jean Pope

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 15 September 1953

Betty Jean Pope was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Betty Jean Pope was the daughter of MSGT W.W. Pope, USA. Betty Jean was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-11

Decedent: Edna Lorraine McDonald

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 13 September 1954

Edna Lorraine McDonald was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Edna Lorraine McDonald was the daughter of QM3 C.L. McDonald, USN. She was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-12

Decedent: David Codling Meinzen

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 6 December 1954

David Codling Meinzen was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that David Codling Meinzen was the son of W.E. Meinzen, USA. David Codling was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: F-13

Decedent: Infant Ash

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 2 April 1955

Infant Ash was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Infant Ash was the son of SFC S.S. Ash, Jr., USA. The infant was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-14

Decedent: Bruno Verano

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 18 February 1945

Bruno Verano was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that SSGT Bruno Verano was born in Pennsylvania on 16 July 1902. He was a member of the post's Medical Department. He was not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-15

Decedent: Mary Devlin

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 14 May 1955

Mary Devlin was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Mary Devlin was the daughter of PVT J.T. Devlin, USA. She was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-16

Decedent: Infant Daughters Fanucci

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 5 September 1955

Infant Daughters Fanucci were included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that these twin infants were the daughters of SGT V.F. Fanucci, USA. They were military dependents and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedents were interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: F-17

Decedent: Keith Allen Hock

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 1 December 1956

Keith Allen Hock was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Keith Allen Hock was the son of PVT T.N. Hock, USA. Keith Allen was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-18

Decedent:

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 6 February 1957

Currently there seems to be some question about whether F-18 is occupied. The plot was vacant when examined and this is emphasized in the USANC (1998) inventory. Earlier inventories by Map (1947) and USMHI (1982) noted that the grave contains the infant sons of COL. J.D. Lawlor, USA. It is possible that since 1982, the decedents were relocated to another burial ground. Both children were military dependents and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedents were interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-19

Decedent: Ami Howard

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 21 May 1957

Ami Howard was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. She was sometimes referred to as Ami May Howard USMHI (1982). The monument stated that Ami Howard was the daughter of CPT. W.A. Howard, USA. Ami was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-20

Decedent: Ronald Lee Harris

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 16 August 1957

Ronald Lee Harris was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Ronald Lee Harris was the son of PFC. E.J. Harris, USA. Ronald Lee was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: F-21

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at F-21 was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: F-22

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at F-22 was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: F-23

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at F-23 was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: F-24

Decedent: Unknown

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date:

An unknown grave at F-24 was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories.

Section – Plot: F-25

Decedent: Bruce Scott Lundquist

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 14 November 1957

Bruce Scott Lundquist was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Bruce Scott Lundquist was the son of SFC C.G. Lundquist Jr., USA. Bruce Scott was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: F-26

Decedent: Infant Bailey

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 27 February 1958

Infant Bailey was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Infant Bailey was the daughter of SP3 C.E. Bailey, USA. The child was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-27

Decedent: Nicholas R. Denkovich

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 8 November 1958

Nicholas R. Denkovich was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Nicholas R. Denkovich was the son of SFC N. Denkovich, USA. Nicholas was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Death occurred after Map (1947) was generated and this decedent's inclusion may represent an undated annotation to the Map (1947) inventory.

Section – Plot: F-28

Decedent: Clarence Franklin Barr and June Wagner Barr

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 22 August 1984 (CFB) and 11 August 2005 (JWB)

Clarence Franklin was included in the USANC (1998) inventory. He was not recorded on Map (1947) and USMHI (1982), which pre-dated his death. June Wagner Barr did not appear in these inventories because her death in 2005 postdated when these inventories were completed. The monument noted that Clarence Barr was a Master Sergeant and a U.S. Army veteran of World War II. He was born on 18 June 1902 and died at age 81. His wife, June was born on 14 June 1914 and lived to age 90. She was subsequently cremated and placed in the same plot (Darrell Spoonhour, personal communication to Hugh Matternes 2016). Neither of the Barrs were affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedents were interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

Section – Plot: F-29

Decedent: Carol A. Kotch

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 3 November 1943

Carol A. Kotch was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Carol A. Kotch was the daughter SGT G.L. Kotch, USA. Carol was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: F-30

Decedent: Infant Bird

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 24 April 1947

Infant Bird was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Infant Bird was the daughter CAPT W.E. Bird USA. The child was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

Section – Plot: F-31

Decedent: John Bugel

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 28 May 1941

John Bugel was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that John Bugel was the son of CPL. John Bugel, USA. John was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

Section – Plot: F-32

Decedent: Kirby Wayne Long

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 17 May 1941

Kirby Wayne Long was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Kirby Wayne Long was the son of Apprentice Seaman G.L. Long USN. Kirby Wayne was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

Section – Plot: F-33

Decedent: Frank William Pickering

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 14 January 1941

Frank William Pickering was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Frank William Pickering was the son of TSGT L.E. Pickering USA. Frank William was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: F-34

Decedent: Infant Varano

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 19 November 1940

Infant Varano was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Infant Varano was the son of CPL Bruno Varano, USA. This child was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location. Some inventories have postulated that two children may have been interred in this location, but this information does not correspond with the current inscription data (See USANC (1998)).

Section – Plot: F-35

Decedent: Son (Alvard) Bagley

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 24 October 1939

Son Bagley was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument's face stated that Son Bagley was the son of TSGT F.R. Bagley, USA. The name, "Alvard" was inscribed along the monuments top rim. The child was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

Section – Plot: F-36

Decedent: Infant Varano

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 17 January 1939

Infant Varano was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Infant Varano was the son of PFC Bruno Varano, USA. The child was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

Section – Plot: F-37

Decedent: Dorothy May Berkey

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 4 August 1938

Dorothy May Berkey was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Dorothy May Berkey was the daughter of PVT R.L. Berkey, USA. Dorothy May was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.



## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

Section – Plot: F-38

Decedent: Jane Elizabeth Street

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 3 May 1938

Jane Elizabeth Street was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. The monument stated that Jane Elizabeth Street was the daughter of SGT J.E. Street, USA. Jane Elizabeth was a military dependent and not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

Section – Plot: F-39

Decedent: Harrison L. Gard

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: September 1936

Harrison L. Gard was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Harrison was not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

Section – Plot: F-40

Decedent: Herbert B. Rasmussen

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 21 January 1935

Herbert B. Rasmussen was included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. Herbert was not affiliated with the Carlisle Indian School. The decedent was interred after the Indian School was closed and after the original cemetery had been moved to its present location.

Section – Plot: Center

Decedent: Thomas Marshall

Tribal Affiliation:

Death Date: 1899

Thomas Marshall was not included in the Map (1947), USMHI (1982), and USANC (1998) inventories. He was, however, identified in the Map (1927) and Yates et al. (1935) inventory. He was also listed in the Student Registry where he was identified as a member of the Sioux tribe (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). Marshall's death date was recorded as 23 April 1899 (CIIS Registry 1890-1906). A former Indian School student, according to a family letter, he reportedly contracted black measles and subsequently passed away (CIIS Registry 1890-1906; *The Dickinsonian* 1899:1, 4). At the time of his death, Marshall worked at the Indian School and attended classes at nearby Dickinson College. The decedent was interred in C-17 in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). Marshall's oversized granite monument was embossed with the logo utilized by the YMCA at the turn of the century.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

### UNKNOWN GRAVES

In order to help reduce the school's mortality rate, Department of the Interior Reports from CIS indicated that it was standard policy to return fatally ill children to their original homes when possible (Pratt 1880:179, 1881:184, 1885:220). Graves placed in the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery represented decedents who passed away while physically at the school.

A review of individual student records cards at the National Archives recorded that a student's departure from the school was due to their death (CIIS Cards 1879-1918). These records, however, did not indicate where the decedent was interred. This information was determined from a 1927 surveyor's map of the Carlisle Indian School Cemetery (Map 1927). Graves illustrated in this map were numbered and keyed to an inventory presented around the map's margins. Eight plots on the 1927 map do not have an associated name; we cannot determine if these plots were empty or included unknown remains.

The Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery currently includes 14 graves marked as "Unknown." There were multiple cemeteries documented in the immediate vicinity of Carlisle Indian School Cemetery that could have contributed decedents to it. It is the Army's interpretation that unknowns are truly unknown and may represent British, German, or American soldiers from 1750 onwards as easily as representing unknown Native American graves.

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1881 Snippet. *Eadle Keatah Toh*, January, 1(9) edition.

1882 Snippet. *Eadle Keatah Toh*, January, 2(6) edition.

#### *Indian Helper*

1893 Snippet *Indian Helper*, June 2, 8(37) edition.

1897 Snippet. *Indian Helper*, October, 12(51) edition.

## **Appendix A: Annotated Inventory of Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery**

### *Morning Star*

1882 Snippet. *Morning Star*, June, 2(11) edition.

1883a Snippet. *Morning Star*, March, 3(8) edition.

1883b Snippet. *Morning Star*, July, 8(12) edition.

1885 Snippet. *Morning Star*, February, 5(7) edition.

### *Red Man*

1890 Snippet. *Red Man*, September/October, 10(7) edition.

1896 Snippet. *Red Man*, March, 13(8) edition.

### *Red Man and Helper*

1901 Snippet. *Red Man and Helper*, August 30/September 6, 17(9) edition.

1903a Snippet. *Red Man and Helper*, August 21, 19(4) edition.

1903b Snippet. *Red Man and Helper*, September 18, 19(8) edition.

1903c Snippet. *Red Man and Helper*, December 18, 19(21) edition.

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